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## Ex-Information Chief Says Vorster Lied About Role in Bribery Scandal

By John F. Burns  
JOHANNESBURG, March 25 (NYT) — Pressure for the resignation of President John Vorster mounted today with a statement from former Information Minister Cornelius Mulder that, in effect, accused Mr. Vorster of lying to South Africans about the role he played as prime minister in the secret projects of the scandal-ridden Information Ministry.

While attention outside South Africa has focused on allegations that the secret schemes involved bribery and other political manipulations in the United States and other Western countries, concern here has been concentrated on the issue of political responsibility — who knew of and approved the projects before newspapers disclosed their existence last year.

Mr. Vorster and the man who succeeded him as prime minister last September, Pieter Botha, have blamed the irregular schemes on three men whose careers already have been ruined by the scandal — Mr. Mulder, former Information Secretary Eschel Rhoodie and Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau of State Security. The three men have presented themselves as scapegoats, claiming that Mr. Vorster and, to a lesser extent, Mr. Botha have lied about their involvement in the \$73-million slush fund.

Mr. Mulder's statement today, featuring detailed allegations about Mr. Vorster's role in the secret \$37-million financing of The Citizen, a pro-government newspaper in Johannesburg, seemed likely to give impetus to a campaign to impeach the 63-year-old president.

[Mr. Vorster issued a statement today saying that he stood by his earlier accounts of his role in the information affair, including ignorance of any irregularities and that he was not consulted about the founding of The Citizen newspaper, the Associated Press reported. Finance Minister Owen Horwood, who Mr. Mulder also said knew of

the secret projects, declined comment.]

The official opposition in Parliament, the Progressive-Federal Party, voted last weekend to launch the removal proceedings immediately. The move appeared unlikely to succeed since the constitution requires at least 30 members of the Assembly to sign an impeachment bill before it can be put before the full body — three more votes than the two opposition parties favoring removal can muster in the 165-seat lower house.

Prime Minister Botha, a strong defender of Mr. Vorster, has indicated that the ruling National Party will use its large majority to protect the head of state.

However, the opposition appears to be hoping to create sufficient public uproar that Mr. Vorster will be persuaded to resign.

Analysts agreed that the forced resignation of the head of state, who was prime minister for 12 years before becoming president, could fatally weaken the political standing of Mr. Botha and possibly force his resignation, too, since Mr. Botha has aligned himself strongly with Mr. Vorster against the allegations of Mr. Mulder and his associates.

The ouster of the two men would virtually insure that control of the National Party passed to the fast-rising leader of the party in popular Transvaal province, Andries Treurnicht.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and his wife, Jehan, as they prepared to leave Egyptian Embassy in Washington yesterday.

## B. Begin Claims 'Problems' on Eve of Signing

By Fred Harris  
WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — On the eve of the scheduled signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that he would meet here tonight with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to discuss "several problems" concerning the treaty.

Mr. Begin, however, said yesterday after a conference in New York with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to resolve minor problems with the treaty text: "Don't worry; we're going to sign on Monday."

In a televised interview from New York today, the Israeli leader said that he would talk with Mr. Sadat in what he termed an "unprecedented meeting" about the matter of holding additional signing ceremonies in Jerusalem and Cairo.

The treaty, which is to be signed in an outdoor White House ceremony tomorrow, is the English-language version of the document, the first Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Dayan Cites Oil

Mr. Begin did not specify today what any of the "several problems" were, but Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that "one issue remains" which he hopes will be resolved before tomorrow. This has to do with "oil in the Sinai fields and an ongoing supply of oil to Israel," he said.

"My personal view is that Israel should not sign the treaty unless it is resolved," Mr. Dayan said. He added that Mr. Begin was to discuss this matter with President Sadat tonight. The meeting was to take place at the Egyptian ambassador's residence, where Mr. Sadat is staying. The signing ceremony is scheduled for 2 p.m. Washington time and is to be broadcast live on television to Egypt and Israel.

On his arrival here last night, Mr. Sadat expressed happiness at coming to Washington in "the holy pursuit of peace." He said, however, the signing is not the end of this "pursuit... We realize that we will encounter serious problems; however, we are determined to meet the challenge just as we did in the past."

## Rebels to Hand Over Sanandaj Iran Vows Autonomy For Kurdish Region

From Wire Dispatches  
TEHRAN, March 25 — The government today pledged autonomy for Iran's Kurdish region but won the Kurds' pledge to hand over the embattled town of Sanandaj to a provisional council.

There was no indication, eight hours after the agreement was announced by Tehran radio, whether the Kurds had ended their siege of the army barracks in Sanandaj and given up control of the radio and television station and the airport and government buildings, as agreed.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's chief negotiator, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, announced the agreement amid concern about the possible effect of the violent Kurdish autonomy campaign on the referendum on an Islamic republic scheduled for March 30. Ayatollah Khomeini, in a decree from his retreat in Qom, reduced the voting age to 16 from 18 in a move to assure support from his young followers.

An estimated 100,000 supporters of the ayatollah marched through Tehran in support of the proposed Islamic republic. The march ended at the Egyptian Embassy, where thousands chanted slogans condemning the latest Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

Denounces Treaty

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a state-mandated broadcast earlier by Tehran radio, denounced the treaty as "treachery to Islam, Moslem and Arab brothers" and singled out President Anwar Sadat as a "friend of the former shah." Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who fled Iran in January, visited Mr. Sadat in Aswan, Egypt, before going to Morocco. The revolutionary government since has repeatedly assailed Egypt, which was formerly a close ally of Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini's condemnation of the Egypt-Israel agreement was intended to reassure his supporters that the nation would complete its switch from the shah's Western alliance to a strongly pro-Arab, pro-Islamic position once the formal referendum vote came from the Iranians, political analysts said.

Shahpur Bakhtiar, ousted as

President Carter was not in Washington this weekend, but was expected back tonight from a political speaking tour in Oklahoma and Texas.

Last night in Elk City, Oklahoma, the president was asked how sound he believed the Egypt-Israel treaty was and whether it was worth the \$5 billion the U.S. government reportedly has offered both countries to help it succeed.

Lessons of War

The treaty, Mr. Carter said, was born of "30 years of war and the lessons we have learned from it." The United States, he said, will help Egypt and Israel at a cost of "a little over a billion dollars a year for three or four years."

"Our nation can well afford it," the president said. "I think we can afford this cost for peace when the cost of war would be much, much more."

U.S. officials yesterday sought to counter what they called "misleading impressions" that the treaty would cost U.S. taxpayers \$5 billion in increased economic and military aid to Israel and Egypt during the next three years. The \$5-billion figure was cited after briefings Mr. Carter gave congressional leaders last week.

Officials said that the actual extra "budgetary impact" of the treaty could be as low as \$1.17 billion if the U.S. does not approve further economic aid for Egypt and asks Israel to pay for all of the additional weapons it will receive as a result of signing the treaty.

The United States routinely writes off 50 percent of all arms sales to Israel. Officials said yesterday that the administration would not ask Congress to grant this write-off for the \$2.2-billion weapons package that Israel will receive during the next three years as a result of the treaty. They acknowledged, however, that Congress is likely to vote the write-off for Israel anyway.

Israel will get an \$800-million grant, which it will not have to repay, to cover the cost of two large air bases in the Negev desert to replace the ones it has in Israel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## As Tanzanians Advance Amin Shuts Entebbe, Sets Kampala Curfew

NAIROBI, March 25 (AP) — Uganda today closed its international airport at Entebbe and imposed a curfew on Kampala, the capital, as Tanzanian invaders were reported moving toward the strongholds of President Idi Amin.

The Uganda government radio, monitored here, said that Ugandan aircraft also was closed to international flights, and that "anyone violating Ugandan airspace will be shot down without warning." The radio said that anyone who avoided roadblocks or collaborated with the enemy would be treated as a traitor. That appeared to mean that they would be shot.

The radio reported a series of directives from the Defense Council, Marshal Amin's military advisers, who met in emergency session today. The council urged Ugandans to join the armed forces and said

that the Tanzanians had "penetrated deep into Uganda."

"The armed forces are doing everything possible to bring the situation back to normal," the broadcast said. The announcement said that the Kampala curfew would go into effect at 10 p.m. today and last until 6 a.m. tomorrow. After that, the curfew will be in effect for 12 hours between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The council banned the use of "full electric light in houses." Traffic at night will be restricted to ambulances and emergency services, the council said. "The council appeals to all to cooperate fully to identify the enemy so the enemy is dealt with accordingly for the safety of the Ugandan people," the statement said.

The government orders were the first official acknowledgment that Marshal Amin's military position has continued to deteriorate in the last three weeks, despite a reported Libyan airlift of heavy weapons and soldiers. Slightly more than a week ago, Marshal Amin was predicting victory. Libya has denied the reports of the airlift, but travelers from Uganda have reported seeing many Arab soldiers.

Unofficial reports from Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, said that Tanzanian troops and anti-Amin exiles had reached Mpigi, a crossroads village about 20 miles southwest of Kampala. Spokesmen for the Ugandan exiles gave a similar account. Neither version could be confirmed.

Western diplomats said Friday that the invaders were at Mpigi, 35 miles southwest of Kampala. From the ground at Mpigi, Tanzanian 125mm artillery reportedly could reach Kampala and Entebbe, the airport where Marshal Amin has been receiving most of his Arab-supplied arms.

Kampala, a city of 400,000, was quiet today. Residents said that increasing numbers of refugees from war zones in southern Uganda were entering the city. Hundreds of others were fleeing north, they said.

## Will Harm Future Relations Peking Protests U.S. Bills Assuring Taiwan Security

By Jay Mathews  
HONG KONG, March 25 (WP) — Peking has protested U.S. legislation dealing with Taiwan as doing great harm to future relations, the first such Chinese warning to Washington made public since the two countries opened full diplomatic ties Jan. 1.

A Chinese news agency dispatch released yesterday said that Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua told U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock March 16 that bills passed by both houses of Congress were unacceptable to the Chinese government.

A separate Chinese news agency story described the portions of the nearly identical House and Senate bills committing the United States to Taiwan's security as particularly objectionable. The story also criticized clauses recognizing the existence of a separate government on Taiwan and barring Peking from taking over property of Taiwan's former embassy in Washington.

Diplomats had expected China to make some protest about congressional strengthening of security guarantees for Taiwan. Peking considers the island to be part of its territory, temporarily controlled by illegitimate Nationalist Chinese leadership. It is uncertain, however, whether Peking will go so far as to call for delay developing diplomatic, cultural and trade ties with the United States to underline its displeasure.

'Great Harm'

The Chinese agency said that Huang Hua told Mr. Woodcock that if the bills are passed as they are worded now, and are signed into law, great harm will be done to the relationship that has just been established between China and the United States.

Mr. Huang asked the U.S. government to insure that the Taiwan

## Leftists Leading In Early Results Of French Vote

PARIS, March 25 (NYT) — The French left appeared headed for a prestige-boosting victory today, in the decisive second round of cantonal elections that started around the country last Sunday.

With half the vote counted, Socialists, Communists and other leftist candidates together had scored 54.5 percent, a share under their 55.3 percent in the first round last week. Turnout was again in the area of 65 percent, a record high for these elections, held every three years in alternate halves on the country for general councils that help administer the departments.

With 1,687 cantons accounted for of the 1,848 involved this year, Socialists had 517 general council seats to 193 for the Communists. The Union for French Democracy, an alliance of parties that support President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, had won in 389 cantons, and the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic in 184.

Other winners included 3 environmentalists. The first round, in which a candidate must score better than 50 percent to win, had settled 761 seats, leaving 1,087 to be filled today.

## U.S. Aid Is Called Essential

By Christopher S. Wren  
CAIRO, March 25 (NYT) — Abdel Gawad Minshadi, a Cairo street cleaner in a faded blue tunic, rested for a moment on his long straw broom and daydreamed about better times ahead.

"When peace comes, everything will change and we will be happy," he said, smiling. "The money in Egypt will increase and the prices will decrease. The economy of peace will be kind to us poor."

The hopes of millions of ill-paid, undernourished, poorly housed Egyptians like Mr. Minshadi has presented President Anwar Sadat with his most serious domestic problem. For years he fueled their patience with assurances that peace would equal prosperity. With a treaty now at hand he must deliver to avert a popular disenchantment that could threaten his regime's stability in the politically hazardous months ahead. And to do so he is increasingly looking to the United States.

Mr. Sadat is worried about the rising expectations, according to sources close to the president. In return for his compromises on the peace treaty, Mr. Sadat reportedly is counting on the Carter administration for quick infusions of visible aid, including food, commodities and accelerated solutions to Egypt's chronic problems with telephones, electricity, sewage and public transport.

President Carter encouraged such expectations when he told the Egyptian parliament earlier this month that he endorsed Mr. Sadat's commitment to improve the lives of Egyptians and promised that "my government, for its part, is ready to share some of that commitment with you."

The United States provides \$1 billion a year in civilian assistance to Egypt, but some Egyptian officials are expecting another \$500 million a year, mostly in commodity imports. This does not include an additional \$2 billion that Washington reportedly has promised Cairo in military hardware.

Many Egyptians also assume that the United States will make up for any cut in aid from Arab states opposed to Egypt's treaty with Israel. The extent of the Arab aid is not known but it was believed to have totaled more than \$1 billion last year, with the major portion from Saudi Arabia.

## Peace as Prosperity Poses Egypt Threat

The kind of immediate economic help that Mr. Sadat wants is likely to have a significant impact on local inflation and corruption. Some eastern economic specialists in Cairo also believe that it could retard Egypt's recovery by letting the government keep postponing badly needed reforms.

Egypt has passed up \$150 million in two successive payments from the International Monetary Fund because it could not stay within the budget guidelines agreed upon last summer.

A Western economist thought that Egypt could absorb the extra

## Philippines Intervenes in Strike at U.S. Bases

MANILA, March 25 (AP) — Labor Minister Blas Ople intervened today in a strike by thousands of civilian employees at three important U.S. military installations and said he expected the work stoppage to end tomorrow.

Mr. Ople announced that leaders of the striking workers at Clark Air Base, Subic Bay Naval Base and San Juan del Monte Communication Station and U.S. military met today with Ople officials and agreed to resume negotiations. An agreement was reached that the proper forum was the Philippine-U.S. Joint Committee and that workers' demands be negotiable, Mr. Ople said.

## Dolphins to Search Loch Ness In Hope of Finding and Photographing 'Monster'

By John Noble Wilford  
NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT) — Researchers plan to use dolphins this summer in an attempt to photograph any large creatures in Scotland's Loch Ness as they resume their search for the legendary Loch Ness monster.

Robert Rines, the Boston patent attorney who has led expeditions to the lake each summer for a decade, said recently that "everything is falling into place" in preparation for using two camera-carrying dolphins to survey the deep waters. The dolphins have been in training all winter in Florida.

In all the tests so far, Mr. Rines said, the dolphins have demonstrated that they have no trouble carrying cameras and strobe lights attached to carrying harnesses or vests.

They were able to find, track and photograph large underwater creatures such as sea turtles and sharks. In a few weeks the dolphins will undertake a program to acclimate them to colder water.

The Loch Ness expedition is sponsored by the Academy of Applied Science of Boston. A number

of experts from the Navy's San Diego Research Center, where considerable experimentation with dolphins is under way, have been consulted in the care and training of dolphins for underwater exploration.

Mr. Rines said that Navy officials had assured him that the project was feasible and dolphin experts had assured him that it posed no threat to the animals' safety.

"The obvious problems of using the dolphins in fresh water and at relatively lower temperatures have received very careful attention, with unanimous agreement by our Navy and other institutions and other experimenters in this area that there is absolutely no danger or discomfort or strain on the dolphins in operating as we propose at Loch Ness," Mr. Rines said.

Mr. Rines said that the dolphins had already had at least 20 continuous hours in fresh water. At Loch Ness they will be kept in salt-water holding tanks and released into the lake for a few hours of searching each day.

## \$1.1 Billion in Loans Bank of Italy Top Officials Charged in Credit Scandal

ROME, March 25 (AP) — The governor and a deputy director of Italy's central bank were charged yesterday with misusing their offices in a credit scandal that has shaken the nation's financial institutions.

The 70-year-old governor of the bank, Paolo Baffi, was not arrested after the charges were filed, and judicial sources said it was probable because of his age. Deputy Director Mario Sarcinelli was handcuffed and taken to jail.

The charges were made after 16 months of investigations into low-interest credits of almost \$1.1 billion granted by a number of banks and credit institutions to some 150 firms controlled by SIR, a Sardinian chemical company.

Bipartisan Support

Mr. Baffi and Mr. Sarcinelli were accused of failing to inform judicial authorities of the findings of examinations conducted by the Bank of Italy into some of the credits.

The two accused officials were supported by both the ruling Christian Democrats and Communists.

Treasury Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi, a Christian Democrat, said in a television interview, "I know that all due procedures have been respected in the case involved." He said he was referring to Bank of Italy controls on the SIR credits.

The Communist-dominated Un-



Paolo Baffi

## Brazil Air Crash Kills 3

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 25 (UPI) — A twin-engine plane crashed into a 14-story apartment building while attempting to land at Sao Paulo metropolitan airport during a rainstorm last night, killing three persons, police said.



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## Iran Constitution Is Said To Back Strong President

By Ronald Koven

TEHRAN (WP) — Iran's Revolutionary Council has drafted a constitution to provide a strong U.S.-style president elected by universal suffrage.

The first description of the Islamic republic emerged from interviews with the two officials considered to be close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. There is reason to believe that both U.S.-educated figures are members of the Revolutionary Council, the composition of which is still secret.

Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the director of Iranian radio and television, and Ibrahim Yazdi, the deputy premier for revolutionary affairs, were two of Ayatollah Khomeini's principal aides during his months of exile in France. They said that the draft will be published before popular elections for a constituent assembly. The assembly, which will vote on the proposed constitution, is expected to be elected about two months after the March 30 national referendum.

Both men expressed confidence that Iranians would approve the formation of the Islamic republic by more than 90 percent.

The voters will be given the choice of approving or rejecting the Islamic republic. Appeals that they also be allowed to vote to restore the monarchy or to establish a secular republic were not heeded.

The exact weight that Moslem

religious leaders would have in the government was not clear. Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that they would have the right to name one-third of the 9 to 15 judges of the Supreme Constitutional Court. The president and the legislature would each name a third, he said. The court would rule on the constitutionality of laws and lower court rulings, he said.

The bond with Moslem religious leaders will make a "unique" form of government, Dr. Yazdi said, but he would not elaborate except to reject the idea of a theocracy.

As he has done consistently, Mr. Ghotbzadeh spoke reassuringly of the shared democratic values of the West and of Islam. Dr. Yazdi also emphasized democracy but took a more noticeably Islamic line, speaking of such Moslem legal concepts as "the creation of corruption on Earth."

Such nuances between the two leaders seem to indicate that disagreements still exist at least on the form, if not the substance, of society under the Islamic republic.

"Islam has its own conception, Islam is an ideology of its own," Mr. Ghotbzadeh said.

The Islamic movement is determined, he said, to improve the lot of the poor. He said that he understood that this emphasis had aroused middle-class fears because it has a radical sound. He insisted, however, that the Islamic movement is not out to prevent comfortable existences, but simply intends to raise the mass of the people to a comparable middle-class level. Nevertheless, "unchecked profits" and "extreme luxury" can no longer be tolerated, he said.

The revolution was in part against such abuses and also against what the great mass of Iranians considered to be loose morals and false values, he said.

There is no reason, he said, for secularized people to feel uncomfortable in the new Iran provided that they respect sensitivities of the Islamic movement. Female television announcers will not be allowed to wear as much makeup as before, and "they won't have the décolletage," but they will not have to wear veils or scarves to hide their hair, he said. This was a modification of an earlier stand he took that they would have to wear scarves, if not full-length veils.

The government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan is to stay in place until the first constitutional government is established, Mr. Ghotbzadeh said. He said that it is doubtful that Mr. Bazargan, 71, would run for president because he is "tired." Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 41, hinted last week that he might be interested in running for president, if it would be the key executive position. But in the interview, he spoke of taking a long vacation.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that all parties would be free to run candidates and that he thought that, at the very least, there would be a Marxist faction against the Islamic revolutionary movement's choice.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh depicted Ayatollah Khomeini as being determined to play less of a direct political role and to become once again more of a symbolic moral guide. He said that the ayatollah has been forced to intervene recently because there was no one else who could enforce major positions such as halting summary executions.

Religious minorities would continue to be represented in the legislature, he said. The present tradition of three deputies for the Armenian and Assyrian Christians, one for the Jews and one for the Zoroastrians would be codified, he said. Both officials said that there would be no representation for the Bahais, the most hated sect in the country. They said that it is more a political group than a religion.

## Kohl Re-elected To Head CDU In West Germany

KIEL, West Germany, March 25 (Reuters) — Helmut Kohl was re-elected chairman today of the Christian Democratic Union, West Germany's biggest opposition party.

But dissatisfaction with the party's showing in recent state elections was reflected in the number of delegates who opposed him. Mr. Kohl, who has headed the party since 1973, won the votes of 617 of the 740 delegates. Eighty-two voted against him and 41 abstained.

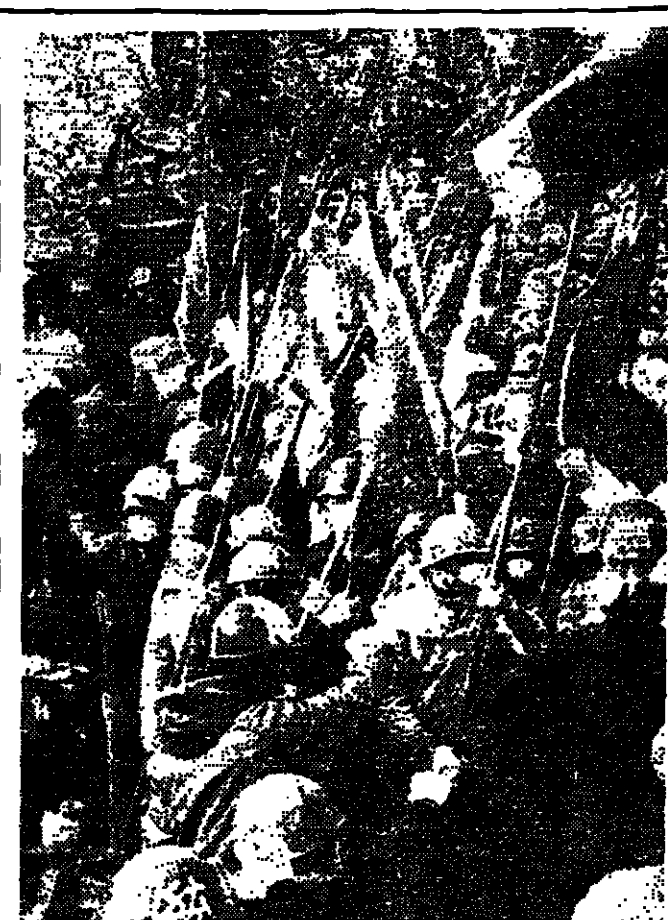
The 83.4 percent of the vote he received was his poorest showing in four elections as party chairman and contrasted with the 98.4 percent he won in 1975.

Mr. Kohl unsuccessfully opposed Helmut Schmidt for the post of chancellor in the last general elections in West Germany.

## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	15 F	Overcast	MADRID	14 F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	13 F	Cloudy	MANAMA	22 F	Cloudy
ANKARA	10 F	Overcast	MILAN	10 F	Rain
ATHENS	17 F	Overcast	MONTREAL	6 F	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19 F	Fair	MOSCOW	14 F	Snow
BELGRADE	13 F	Fair	MUNICH	13 F	Overcast
BERLIN	10 F	Overcast	NEW YORK	32 F	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13 F	Rain	NICE	11 F	Rain
BUDAPEST	10 F	Overcast	OSLO	12 F	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21 F	Overcast	PARIS	12 F	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	3 F	Overcast	PRAGUE	12 F	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19 F	Overcast	ROME	14 F	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10 F	Rain	STOCKHOLM	11 F	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7 F	Rain	TEHRAN	7 F	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16 F	Wet	TEL AVIV	26 F	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8 F	Rain	TOKYO	18 F	Fair
GENEVA	10 F	Rain	TUNIS	21 F	Fair
Helsinki	1 F	Cloudy	VIENNA	10 F	Fair
ISTANBUL	11 F	Overcast	WARSAW	7 F	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22 F	Fair	WASHINGTON	18 F	Cloudy
LISBON	11 F	Cloudy	ZURICH	9 F	Mist
LONDON	13 F	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	21 F	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)



Radical students and workers demonstrate yesterday, vowing to force the closing of the airport at Narita, Japan.

## Japan Anti-Airport Radicals Rally One Year After Narita Violence

NARITA, Japan, March 25 (UPI) — Helmed student radicals and workers held a mass demonstration today, vowing to force the closing of Tokyo's \$2.6-billion international airport at Narita, which began operating May 21.

Police said that 6,000 persons, including 2,300 student radicals, took part in the rally and demonstration at a park near the airport, 41 miles east of Tokyo. The organizers put the turnout at 17,250. Twelve thousand policemen guarded the airport.

"I believe our movement is scoring victory," Isaku Tomura, leader of the anti-airport movement, said. "There is no other airport around the world that has to be guarded by a large number of policemen. It is the proof that our movement to force the closing of the airport is progressing."

The rally marked the anniversary of the violence that forced a two-month postponement of the airport's opening. Last March 26, four days before the scheduled opening, 10 radicals with steel pipes broke through a police defense, stormed the control tower and destroyed sensitive equipment worth \$50 million.

The rally participants also vowed to prevent by force an expansion of the airport, which has one runway. One other is planned.

## Peace as Prosperity Poses Domestic Threat in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

ton, also wants 100,000 bales of U.S. cotton for cheap textiles so that it can sell its own superior long-staple cotton abroad.

Such commodity imports represent the kind of aid that Congress is least willing to approve because they are absorbed quickly and leave little visible trace. But an experienced Western diplomat thought that Congress might have to set its

logic aside and let the money flow without regard for the negative effects until Mr. Sadat has ridden out the precarious next year or two.

Consumption has widened the gap between rich and poor in a country where per-capita income is still less than \$300 a year.

### Costly Subsidies

The government is committed to spending \$1.7 billion this year to keep food staples and cooking gas pegged to an artificially low price. These subsidies are as much as the government's budget deficit. But Mr. Sadat is not expected to tinker with the subsidies, given the memory of riots over food price increases in early 1977.

The United States appears to be willing to assume more of the cost of feeding Egypt. Egypt will get about 1.3 million tons of U.S. wheat this year but an expert thought that it could handle an additional million tons.

There also is a need for more frozen chicken and meat to upgrade the basic Egyptian diet of beans, rice and bread. An agronomist has estimated that the average Egyptian eats less than 22 pounds of meat a year, compared with U.S. per-capita consumption of 186 pounds.

Egypt is having a harder time feeding itself because of a burgeoning population of 40.5 million persons that could reach 70 million by the year 2000. Less than 4 percent of the country is cultivated and 20,000 acres a year are lost to urban sprawl. President Sadat conceded earlier this year that Egypt had blundered in trying to industrialize at the expense of its traditional agricultural economy.

Some Egyptian officials believe that the United States should concentrate on Egypt's housing crisis. At least 1.1 million families are waiting for new accommodations and the Ministry of Housing has estimated that 4 million units will be needed by 2000. This year's plan calls for 70,000 new units and the actual figure, by one Egyptian estimate, could be as low as 47,000 units.

Officials attribute the slow pace of construction to a cement shortage. Production last year was little more than 3 million tons, barely half the nation's requirements.

The United States has been building a \$90-million cement plant in the desert south of Suez. According to a U.S. participant, the Egyptian government ministries that were to provide water, electrical power and railroad lines all failed to deliver on grounds that they did not have the money.

## Gunmen Wound Ex-Bilbao Mayor

BILBAO, Spain, March 25 (UPI) — Gunmen suspected to be Basque separatists today wounded former Mayor Maria del Pilar Cerega as she left her home on the way to church.

She was shot in the shoulder, police said. According to reports, one or more gunmen opened fire as the 70-year-old woman got into her car to drive to mass.

## Major Shipments Getting to U.S.

## Colombia Crackdown Fails To Stymie Drug Smugglers

By Juan de Onis

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, (NYT) — The war between the armed forces and drug smugglers on the Atlantic coast of Colombia has produced huge seizures of marijuana and hundreds of arrests, but major shipments continue to move to the East Coast of the United States.

Since the armed forces began their campaign in October, 5,000 tons of marijuana have been seized, more than 750 persons, including 30 Americans, have been arrested, and 16 planes have been impounded, according to the officer in charge, Gen. Jose Maria Vilela.

"The mafiosos are backed up against the wall like cats, but they have claws," said Col. Rafael Padilla Vergara, the Ministry of Defense information chief.

In this port city, the underworld gossip is that the big operators, despite some losses, are still getting their shipments out.

A source familiar with the fortunes of one marijuana smuggler said that since early January one shipment had been seized at sea but that two had reached the Florida coast, with a profit for the Colombian and his U.S. partners of \$10 million. In New York and Miami, primary markets for Colombian marijuana, street prices were not significantly higher last week than they were early this year. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration sources said that the measures taken so far had not been effective in reducing supplies at the street level.

The campaign directed against the marijuana smuggling region of Colombia, the wild Quigira peninsula east of here, at the base of the Santa Marta mountain range, was ordered by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala immediately after he took office in August as a sign of cooperation with the United States.

Diego Ascencio, the U.S. ambassador, said that about \$1.5 million in U.S. aid had gone toward the campaign, mainly for equipment. Colombia has spent \$3 million.

The campaign was scheduled for the marijuana harvesting period in this region, before the start of the heavy rains. The Santa Marta range is now under heavy clouds and the marijuana still in the fields will rot.

But the army forces at Riohacha and at an advance base at Buenavista near the mountains have not destroyed the crops in the field. The Colombian government has refused to spray the marijuana plantations, some of which are extensive irrigated terraces, because of the threat of affecting food crops.

There may therefore be large amounts of marijuana in warehouses awaiting a relaxation of the military controls. Mr. Ascencio has asked the United States to provide \$1.3 million more to keep the

campaign going for three or four months.

But influential voices are being raised in Colombia against the campaign. They say it hurts the peasants, who earn five times more from marijuana than from any other crop. It is estimated that 10,000 farmers grow marijuana and that the marketing provides a livelihood for 50,000 others, from packers and truckers to the armed guards who protect the shipments.

In a television debate last week, Ernesto Samper Pizano, president of the National Association of Financial Institutions, suggested that the legalization of marijuana cultivation and export would provide tax revenues, eliminate the gangsters who bribe judges and officials, or send gunmen to kill them, and reduce police expenses.

Mr. Ascencio replied that any country that legalized marijuana exports would "become a pirate nation outside of international society." President Turbay and other administration officials have said that legalization would be immoral, but the issue has entered the arena of public debate.

Army commanders are displeased with the drug enforcement task. "It is not something that we like because it exposes our officers and men to the danger of corruption," Col. Padilla said. "A lieutenant who seized two trucks with several tons of marijuana was offered a cash bribe of \$100,000 on the spot."

### Transit Point

Colombia, in addition to providing more than half the marijuana entering eastern United States, is the transit point for most of the cocaine that moves from the producing countries south of here, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. The drug traffic is known in local slang as *marimbas*, and those who are in the business are *marineros*.

The big drug operators are well known, but there have been no arrests or other measures taken against them.

In this city, where contraband is a way of life, with whisky, cigarettes, electronic gadgets and bolts of cloth on sale on the street, any official who interferes with corruption is exposed to gangland killing. Last week, Rodrigo Rodriguez Pacheco, the chief customs officer, was machine-gunned to death in front of his home.

The big dealers, who live in homes by the beach, include Ivan Lafaurie, who jumped bail in Florida on a cocaine possession charge with his brother, Paulo. As a result, they cannot enter the United States, but many other reputed *marineros* have apartments in Florida and frequently travel on visas issued by the consulate here.

## Vorster Accused of Lying About Role in Slush Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

viously denied by Mr. Horwood, whose resignation also has been demanded by the opposition.

Mr. Mulder, who had kept silent since being dismissed from the Cabinet and Parliament by Mr. Botha several months ago, said that he regretted having to lay such unpalatable facts before the public. However, he added, "I really believe there has been enough speculation now about the affair and that I, as the minister concerned, owe it to the public to reveal the truth without regard to personalities."

He concluded, "South Africa deserves that this matter should now end and that the persons concerned should bury the hatchet and find a joint solution. It has lasted long enough."

## Paper Alleges Ford Got S. Africa Funds

JOHANNESBURG, March 25 (NYT) — The Sunday Express of Johannesburg today published a front-page article citing allegations, for which it offered no evidence, that the South African government secretly contributed up to 3.4 million rand (\$3.9 million) to former U.S. President Gerald Ford's unsuccessful bid for re-election in 1976.

The newspaper theorized, again without evidence, that U.S. laws on campaign financing might have been circumvented by arrangements for 400 Republican businessmen to make maximum allowable contributions of \$10,000 each to the Ford campaign, with the South African government subsequently reimbursing them through a front company in the United States.

The article followed allegations by Eschel Rhoodie, former chief civil servant in the Information Ministry, that the \$73-million slush fund operated by South Africa's scandal-ridden Information Ministry was used for widespread political manipulations abroad, with the United States as a major target.

Mr. Rhoodie has said that politicians, labor leaders, "top-level farmers" in the press and elsewhere were targets of the influence campaign. He has not named any individuals, but the Sunday Times of Johannesburg reported last week that tape recordings made by Mr. Rhoodie disclosed that Information Ministry funds had gone to the campaigns of pro-South Africa politicians in the United States, possibly including a U.S. presidential candidate.

The Sunday Express has played a

leading role in exposing the slush-fund scandal. In the face of stiff government pressures, the newspaper has frequently printed allegations on the affair without naming its sources.

The Sunday Express also reported that Mr. Ford had received a \$10,000 fee from the South African Foreign Trade Organization, a group that receives substantial government funding, for a speech at a business seminar in Houston last year in which he spoke against moves to limit or forbid U.S. investment in South Africa because of its racist policies. The newspaper quoted W.B. Holtes, head of the organization, as saying that he had paid the fee personally.

In 1976, then Prime Minister John Vorster and other leading officials supported Mr. Ford over Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter's campaign pledges to toughen the U.S. stand against South Africa's apartheid policy received wide publicity here, and South African leaders responded with biting criticism.

### Denial by Ford Lawyer

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — Robert Visser, general counsel in former President Gerald Ford's 1976 campaign, called the report of \$3.9 million in South African contributions to that campaign preposterous.

Mr. Visser noted that it would have been illegal for the President-Ford Committee to take money, knowingly either from foreign nationals or from people who had been given the money by anyone else to contribute it to the campaign.

## Pope Approves L. America Plan

VATICAN CITY, March 25 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has formally approved the Puebla document in which Latin American bishops chartered the course of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America, the Vatican radio said.

The radio said that the approval came in a letter that the pope addressed Friday to the chairman of the Latin American Episcopal Conference and to the bishops of that continent. He mentioned his trip to Mexico in January to attend the opening of the Conference of Latin American Bishops in Puebla, which prepared and approved the document.

السلامة



## Special Counsel Title Is Unchanged

## Carter-Loans Prober Gets Added Power

By Wendell Rawls Jr.  
WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The full powers of a Watergate-style prosecutor have been given to Paul Curran, the Justice Department's special counsel, in the charter of his authority to investigate \$7 million in loans to President Carter's family peanut-warehouse business.

However, Attorney General Griffin Bell, who has been under criticism from Republicans wanting him to name a special prosecutor, left Mr. Curran's title unchanged Friday.

Mr. Bell said that the former U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York would have the same power as that accorded Watergate special prosecutors Leon Jaworski and Archibald Cox. However, he said that he thought the

title of prosecutor was not appropriate in this case because no evidence of a crime has been uncovered.

"What we need here is fact-finding," Mr. Bell said at a news conference at the Justice Department. "I don't know where all that money went, but I can't imagine anyone having any more power than Mr. Curran now has."

When he made the announcement Tuesday of Mr. Curran's appointment, the attorney general said that the special counsel would need approval from Philip Heymann, the head of the department's criminal division, before exercising such "prosecutive" decisions as seeking indictments of suspects or seeking immunity for witnesses.

Friday's charter "differs from the statement of the Justice Department last Tuesday," Mr. Bell said.



Huey Newton and wife Gwen after judge declared a mistrial.

## Murder Case Is a Mistrial For Black Panther Chief

By Wallace Turner

OAKLAND, Calif., March 25 (NYT) — The murder trial of Huey Newton, president of the Black Panther Party, ended in mistrial here yesterday with the jury divided 10-2, for acquittal.

Mr. Newton complained to reporters that "I'm the victim of perjury by police agents and the press." His attorney, Michael Kennedy, had urged Judge Carl Anderson to dismiss one of the jurors who voted for conviction.

Mr. Kennedy's motion was made when it was disclosed by the jury's foreman, Janet Hurly, that when all jurors were dismissed as deliberations began one of them had passed a note to the juror whose dismissal was sought which said "hang him." Judge Anderson ruled that the incident did not justify dismissal.

Deputy District Attorney Tom Orloff said that a decision on re-prosecution rests with District Attorney Lowell Jensen of Alameda County. Mr. Jensen is not stranger to hung juries in Huey Newton murder trials. He prosecuted Mr. Newton twice before that result in the death of an Oakland policeman a decade ago and finally dismissed the charge. Mr. Orloff said that he hoped to prosecute the case again, because "I will have time to investigate the validity of the defense, which I did not have time to do during this trial."

## Fled in 1974

The existence of the murder charge against Mr. Newton was a factor that caused him to flee from this area through Mexico to Cuba in 1974.

Before the trial began, the prosecution announced that there were four witnesses who would identify Mr. Newton as the man who fired a pistol into the face of Kathleen Smith, a 17-year-old black prostitute, after an argument on an Oakland street corner on Aug. 6, 1974. The bullet penetrated her brain. She died three months later, never regaining consciousness.

The prosecution had learned by opening day that one of its "witnesses," a black prostitute who was serving a sentence for murder,

As an Anti-inflation Step  
Carter Pledges to Name Price Violators

By Edward Walsh

ELK CITY, Okla., March 25 (WP) — President Carter accused a number of unnamed business firms last night of instituting "unjustified price increases" and warned that he will soon begin publicly condemning such firms by name when they do not comply with administration price guidelines.

Speaking at a "town meeting" here, the president said he is "deeply disturbed" by the continued steep rise in the nation's Consumer Price Index and promised to take "firm steps" in the next few days to deal with price increases that exceed government guidelines.

Mr. Carter said that most of the nation's largest corporations are cooperating with the voluntary anti-inflation program, but added: "I am very disappointed that many medium- and large-sized businesses are not showing the same sort of commitment. We have identified several companies which appear to have broken the guidelines with unjustified price increases."

"We will be identifying others in the days ahead," he continued. "These companies will be given a chance to respond to our findings, but I will not hesitate to identify those irresponsible firms and individuals to the people of this nation."

## More Price Monitors

The president said he is enlarging the administration staff that monitors price increases and has instructed the Council on Wage and Price Stability to require regular reports on price rises from firms in "problem industries." He said the administration will work with labor and consumer groups in establishing a "national price monitoring effort."

But beyond those measures, neither Mr. Carter nor White House aides traveling with him specified what "firm steps" the administration intends to take to deal with rising prices and the surge in corporate profits.

The president's remarks were his first response to the 1.2-percent rise in the Consumer Price Index for February and to reports of record corporate profits in the fourth quarter of 1978.

## Inflationary Energy Policy

The rise in the Consumer Price Index was especially troubling to presidential aides, who know that Mr. Carter will announce a series of energy policy steps within a matter of days that are bound to increase inflationary pressures.

Answering the questions at the meeting, Mr. Carter:

- Praised labor for complying with the wage guidelines and said

that over the last few years business profits have not been excessive.

- Pledged that as long as he is president "there will never be price controls on beef."

• Announced that next week he will submit legislation to revise the government regulatory system and require government agencies to conduct cost-benefit studies before improving new regulations.

• Said the administration is trying to persuade Standard Oil of Ohio to reverse a recent decision and go ahead with construction of an oil pipeline from California to Texas.

While Mr. Carter's harshest criticism was directed at price increases, he also issued an appeal for

wage restraint that appeared aimed directly at the Teamsters Union, whose current negotiations with the trucking industry are viewed as crucial to the success of the voluntary anti-inflation program.

Noting that a series of "crucial negotiations" are coming up, the president said: "It is vitally important that those responsible for these negotiations recognize their obligation to show moderation and concern for the economic well-being of all the people in this nation."

Describing himself as "deeply disturbed" by the February rise in the Consumer Price Index, Mr. Carter said the anti-inflation program will begin to show results in a few months.

## U.S. Court Refuses to End H-Bomb Article Secrecy

MILWAUKEE, March 25 (NYT) — A U.S. District Court judge has overruled The Progressive magazine's objections to the suppression of a number of affidavits and other documents that it had filed to support its contention that all the material in an article it intends to publish on the hydrogen bomb is in the public domain.

In a terse order issued after a two-hour closed hearing Friday on the secrecy question, Judge Robert Warren declared:

"The documents held in camera will remain in that status pending further order of the court."

On March 9, Judge Warren issued a temporary restraining order at the request of the Justice Department against publication of the article by The Progressive, a monthly magazine with a circulation of 40,000 that is published in Madison, Wis. He has scheduled a hearing for tomorrow on a government motion for a preliminary injunction against publication.

## U.S. Says Data Is Barred

The government contends that the article by Howard Morland violates the "restricted data" sections of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

The Progressive's editors insist that Mr. Morland, in more than six months of research, obtained all the information in the article from published sources, interviews and authorized visits to nuclear installations.

The government says that Mr. Morland's article "goes far beyond any other publication in identifying the nature of the particular design used in thermonuclear weapons in the United States stockpile."

The magazine contends that anyone with a slight knowledge of physics could reach the conclusions

that the writer did from similar public sources. It also argues that the information in the article is needed by the U.S. public to permit intelligent discussion of policy issues pertaining to the possible dangers to the environment of nuclear production and underground testing, health hazards to workers in nuclear plants and issues in the strategic arms talks.

## Accuracy Is Question

In a statement put into the record Friday before the closed hearing, attorneys for the magazine insisted that "the full text of their affidavit should be a matter of public record" because it discusses only facts that are already in the public domain. They said that the affidavits and other exhibits filed, some of which were suppressed, "effectively refute" the government's contention that there is a "core of data" in the article that "has never been publicly disclosed in any fashion."

The government's specific objection to the material in the affidavits, they said, appeared to be based on a single proposition, that "the accuracy of information already in the public domain has never been confirmed; the information in the article is accurate, and the government has confirmed it."

They contended that the government, citing national security, had sought to delete page references to a college physics textbook and drawings from encyclopedias.

"The government finds itself faced with a question that every censor, however well-intentioned, must inevitably answer," the statement said. "Where should the line be drawn? At Howard Morland's article? At the Encyclopedia Americana?"

## U.S. Nuclear Unit Allows Uranium Export to India

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has voted to approve the export of 16.8 metric tons of slightly enriched uranium to fuel the Tarapur Atomic Power Station located near Bombay, India.

The question of whether the United States would continue to supply India with fuel for its reactor has been an irritant in the relations between the two countries.

Last April, the commission, on a 3-2 vote, was unable to determine that a somewhat smaller shipment of uranium to India met the requirements of the Non-Proliferation Act and the matter was referred to President Carter. On April 27, Mr. Carter authorized the export.

Federal law requires that all recipients of U.S. fuel open all of their nuclear installations to international inspections by 1980.

Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai objected to this requirement on the ground that "it is against our national respect" and because he big powers have not yet agreed to reduce their own nuclear arsenals and to stop testing nuclear devices.

## Supporting Opinion

The commission's decision on Friday to approve the shipment of uranium to India was made on a 3-2 vote.

Joseph Hendrie, the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in an opinion supporting the approval of the export, said he had

concluded that India had met the requirements set out in the U.S. legal provisions aimed at trying to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In a dissenting opinion, Victor Glimsky and Peter Bradford said that the export did not meet the standards for NRC approval set forth in the Atomic Energy Act. They said that "it is unwise for the commission to relax those standards in order to accommodate a favorable decision."

"We are faced with the distinct possibility that India will interpret this result as freeing it of any of the reciprocal obligations under the United States-India Agreement," they added.

The State Department, in a brief filed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission several months ago, strongly supported the approval of the export. "The Executive Branch believes that our dialogue with India can only move forward within a cooperative atmosphere, one that does not entail a moratorium on United States cooperation and disruption of normal operations or accusations of bad faith during negotiations to achieve strengthened controls," the State Department said.

The Carter administration added that continuing the shipments during the statutory period provided for in negotiations was "not only consistent with the law, but also essential to continuation of the United States-India dialogue on nuclear cooperation and safeguards."

## Space Shuttle Reaches Florida

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 25 (AP) — The U.S. space shuttle Columbia arrived at the Kennedy Space Center yesterday, completing its troubled two-way journey from California to Florida.

Shuttled to the top of a Boeing 747 jetliner, the craft completed the last leg of its journey only a few minutes behind schedule.

Among the 3,000 persons waiting for the 15,000-foot runway, built for this and future landings, were astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen, who are scheduled to ride the shuttle on its maiden flight in November.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials say they hope to launch the Columbia on a solo flight Nov. 9, but noted that because of a series of minor problems, the craft's maiden voyage might not take place until next year.

The problems include delays in replacing about 7,000 heat-resistant tiles on the aircraft. Once the problems are overcome, the shuttle is to take off from a rocket, carry astronauts and satellites into orbit, and then glide back to earth like an airplane for repeated flights.

## Fiat Agrees to Buy Back Rust-Defect Cars in U.S.

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP) — For the first time in the history of the industry, a major automaker has agreed to buy back cars from consumers because of a manufacturing defect.

The decision was made in a little-noticed agreement between the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Fiat Motors of North America Inc. — an agreement that also saw the government for the first time classify rust as a safety defect.

After feeding all of the complaints about excess automotive corrosion into a computer, officials were able to detect an abnormally large number of Fiats with body corrosion that could weaken critical areas and components of the vehicles.

"We became worried that critical operating components, like the brake or clutch pedal, could fall through the floorboards," an highway safety administration official said.

Under the agreement announced last week, Fiat must buy back the worst cars at a price determined according to a depreciation formula. If the owners of the cars repurchased by Fiat believe they are not receiving a fair price, they can petition the administration for a hearing on the matter.

Highway Traffic Safety Administrator Joan Claybrook called the Fiat agreement especially significant because of the buying-back provision. Historically, U.S. automakers have resisted government attempts to force them to take back defective cars.

The buy-back affects only cars purchased after Jan. 15, 1971, because of the eight-year statute of limitations of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

The problem of automobile rust and corrosion has been the subject of growing interest by the federal government and consumer groups, particularly since it was discovered

## 18 Felled in Paris Metro

PARIS, March 25 (UPI) — Eighteen persons were overcome today by fumes, three of them seriously, when fire started aboard a Paris subway train near the Reuilly-Diderot station, police said.

last year that U.S. automakers offer significantly stronger anti-rust warranties in Canada than they do in the United States for the same cars.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has contended that corrosion weakens such parts of cars as the suspension system, steering system and floor pans. A failure or weakening of these structures, the agency says, can result in accidents.

The problem has led the White House and Department of Transportation to call on automakers to improve domestic rust warranties.

## Dutch Police Say 2 Guns Were Used In Assassinations

THE HAGUE, March 25 (AP) — Dutch police said yesterday that ballistics tests showed that British Ambassador Sir Richard Sykes and a Belgian banker, who were killed within hours of each other, were shot with different weapons.

Dutch police said bullets taken from the bodies of Mr. Sykes and his Dutch valet after the Thursday attack in The Hague did not match those that killed Belgian National Bank official Andre Michaux, who was killed outside his Brussels house nine hours later.

Mr. Sykes and his valet, Karel Straub, 30, were ambushed outside the ambassador's residence as Mr. Sykes was getting into his car. An anonymous telephone call asserted that gunmen of the Irish Republican Army were responsible and that more attacks were planned against British diplomats.

A Belgian press service reported that Brussels police have arrested a man in connection with the killing of Mr. Michaux. It said that the unidentified man was a member of a leftist organization and that although he did not take part in the killing, two machine guns were found in his home.

Dutch and Belgian police considered a possible link between the two slayings, which were carried out in similar ambush attacks by two gunmen.



Subject to government approval.

Australia Abu Dhabi Bahrain Bangkok Colombo Dhaka Fukuoka Hong Kong Honolulu Jeddah Kuwait Los Angeles Manila Nagoya New York Osaka Paris Seoul Taipei Tokyo Zurich.

Korean Air Lines announce the opening of their passenger and cargo services direct to New York from Seoul three times a week.

New York: the latest addition to Korean Air Lines fast expanding international network. Services that connect Europe, the Middle East,

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## By High-Ranking Laotian Official

## Vietnamese Role in Laos Is Implicitly Acknowledged

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT) — A high-ranking Laotian Foreign Ministry official has acknowledged implicitly that Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos and that they operated from Laotian territory during Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

Asked recently whether these allegations made outside of Laos are true, the official, Souphanh Sithirath, made no denial.

Instead, he declared: "Article Two of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos provides that the two countries support and help each other mutually and cooperate closely in the defense of both countries. That means that if it is necessary in the defense of our vital interests, each can certainly ask the other for its assistance."

On the subject of the invasion of Cambodia, Mr. Souphanh said: "It is our duty to support the Cambodian people in their just struggle. It was our duty to support them during their uprising against the Pol Pot regime."

Asked whether Laos had fulfilled this duty, Mr. Souphanh affirmed that it had.

## Unwarmed Presence

Vietnam and its supporters contend that its invasion and continuing occupation of Cambodia since the end of last year were in fact an uprising by the Cambodian people against the regime of Premier Pol Pot. Similarly, neither Vietnam nor Laos has publicly acknowledged the extensive presence of Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Diplomatic and government sources in this region estimate the number of Vietnamese troops at more than 30,000, of which a significant number are believed to have marched southward into Cambodia.

Mr. Souphanh is director of the foreign minister's office. Since his arrival in Vientiane in 1975, from the zone of Laos held by Communist forces before their total takeover of the country that year, he has been regarded as the most forceful formulator of foreign policy.

In an interview in his office, Mr. Souphanh declared that he had asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to take appropriate measures to obtain the withdrawal of Chinese troops that Laos charges have invaded its territory. But he said that Laos had made no move yet to request a meeting of the Security Council.

He charged that five Chinese re-

giments were in place astride the mountainous frontier, and that more than 50,000 troops were massed on the Chinese side prepared to attack Laos. He charged that Chinese troops had built 17 buildings on the Laotian side.

Furthermore, he said, about 2,000 "reactionaries" consisting of Pol Pot's troops, ethnic Chinese driven from Vietnam, Meo moun-

tain tribesmen from the army organized by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and followers of Kong Le, a Laotian anti-government rebel officer of the early 1960s, had been assembled on the border by China.

Diplomats here and in Bangkok have reported that intelligence sources have been unable to detect unusual military activity on the

border. They point out that Chinese troops have always been there as road builders, at the request successively of non-Communist and Communist Laotian governments. Charges that China was committing aggression against Laos were voiced by the Soviet Union and Vietnam before the Laotian government echoed them.

Laos has sent no troops to con-

front the Chinese forces, Mr. Souphanh said, and was at present concentrating on political and diplomatic means to dislodge them. He said that a change in Chinese policy had become noticeable since the decline of the late Mao Tse-tung, but Laos was intent on preserving its friendship with the Chinese people.

## 'Our Own Positions'

Concerning the strain in Laotian-Chinese relations, Mr. Souphanh said: "The Chinese have a theory — the friend of their enemy is their enemy. Laos is a friend of the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

Replying to charges that Laos had fallen under the domination of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Mr. Souphanh replied heatedly: "We have not taken positions pro-Vietnam or pro-Soviet Union. We have taken our own positions."

Asked why Laos did not openly take stands against China until last year, during the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict, the official said that Laos had remained silent while the Pol Pot government seized islands in the Mekong River that belong to Laos, violated Laotian territory elsewhere, and closed the border between the two countries.

He said that Laos made no public statements against Cambodia and its Chinese ally because it wanted to preserve good relations between the peoples. "But when the Cambodian people rose, it was our duty to support the uprising," he said. And now Laos had reclaimed the territories earlier seized by Cambodia.

## Moscow Accuses Peking

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda charged today that China was stepping up "provocative actions" against Laos, and massing troops, tanks and artillery for an invasion.

"China's hostile actions against a small country are ominously similar to the situation on the Chinese-Vietnamese border before Peking launched a military intervention against socialist Vietnam," Pravda commented. Igor Lebedev said, "We accused Peking of staging 'military exercises' in districts adjoining Laos, and of bringing 'armed groups of saboteurs' into northern provinces of Laos."

"The Chinese aggressors must realize that the more crimes they commit, the severer the retribution will be," Pravda said. It said that ethnic Chinese living in Laos were "increasingly involved" in activities directed against the Laotian government, and were being trained and armed by China so that they could help in the event of a Chinese attack.

## Soviet Cosmonauts Get Live TV Shows

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP) — For the first time, Soviet cosmonauts have received direct television transmissions from Earth. Lt. Col. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Rymynin, aboard the Salyut-6 space station, said the picture quality was good.

## General Increase Is Found In Air Links to U.S. Cities

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The Civil Aeronautics Board, in its first major study of the airline industry since the deregulation bill was passed last year, has found that service to communities of all sizes has grown significantly.

Even service to small communities, a source of major concern in Congress and to leaders of small cities, has increased, according to a 117-page staff report released last week.

However, the number of weekly takeoffs from small-town airports increased by only 5.2 percent between February last year and last month, compared with an increase of 8.4 percent for cities of all sizes. The deregulation law, designed to foster competition by phasing out CAB control over routes and fares, became effective in October, but the study concentrated on changes in service levels in the 12-month period to avoid measuring fluctuations that were purely seasonal.

## 260 Cities Suffer

Despite the generally rosy picture in these earliest days of airline deregulation, there are many examples of cities that have lost service, creating anger and frustration that has been expressed to the CAB in a series of public meetings that it has been conducting around the country.

The study lists 260 cities that lost some service since February last year. Most are small or medium-size communities.

More than 300 cities that gained service in the 12 months include Atlantic City, where a gambling casino opened and departures increased from 74 to 141 a week; New York City, with a 6.7 percent increase in weekly departures, from 6,906 to 7,369; and Grand Canyon, Ariz., with a 234 percent increase to 174 departures a week.

The report says that a general improvement of service to small communities is understated in the figures. While the number of departures from those communities showed a 5.2 percent increase, the increase in flights from small com-

## But Upholds Death Sentence

## Pakistan Court Urges Zia to Spare Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 25 (AP) — The Pakistan Supreme Court unanimously upheld the death sentence yesterday against former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. But the court recommended clemency, thereby leaving him hope of escaping the gallows.

The ruling left his fate to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who toppled Mr. Bhutto in July, 1977.

Gen. Zia, who has refused clemency to almost 400 condemned murderers, had no public comment on the decision. He had said previously that he would support the Supreme Court's findings, but it was unclear what influence the clemency recommendation would have.

(An attorney for Mr. Bhutto filed a petition today that questions the legality of the appointment of a Supreme Court justice and asks for a stay of execution while the court

considers the petition, United Press International reported from Rawalpindi. The Supreme Court agreed to consider the matter. [The petition was filed by Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Mr. Bhutto's friend and former finance and law minister, UPI said.]

Mr. Bhutto, 51, convicted of a murder conspiracy, has said that he will not ask for mercy because it would be an admission of guilt, and he has forbidden his family from doing so.

After the court recommended clemency yesterday, Mr. Bhutto's principal lawyer, Yahya Bakhtiar, concluded: "The death sentence is out. I feel relieved. But I am disappointed in the rest of the judgment. Mr. Bhutto should not be hanged after this."

Dozens of world leaders, including President Carter, President

## Washington Denies Interference

## Carter Warns Soviet Union Against Afghanistan Action

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The Carter administration has cautioned the Soviet Union against interfering militarily in the civil strife besetting its neighbor, Afghanistan, and simultaneously rejected Soviet allegations of U.S. intervention in that nation.

The administration was issued Friday as reports reached Washington of continuing skirmishing between the forces of the pro-Soviet government of President Nur Mohammed Taraki and Moslem rebels as well as tribal dissidents in various areas of Afghanistan. In addition, intelligence reports to

Washington indicate that many Soviet transport planes have been arriving in recent days at the airport in Kabul, the capital.

The remarks to the Soviet Union were made at a press briefing by Hoddling Carter said, the State Department spokesman, and several days ago in a note to the Soviet government protesting Moscow's allegations of U.S. involvement in Afghanistan.

"We would regard external involvement in Afghanistan's internal problems as a serious matter with a potential for heightening tensions and destabilizing the situation in the entire region," Mr. Carter said Friday. "The United States has not interfered in the internal affairs of Afghanistan," he continued, adding, "We expect that the principle of noninterference will be respected by all parties in the area, including the Soviet Union."

"No useful purpose is served by false and provocative reports about outside interference, especially when they occur at the same time as increased Soviet activity in Afghanistan. We can only wonder at their intent."

## Soviet Advisers

Mr. Carter noted that Iran and Pakistan, Afghanistan's neighbors to the west and east, had issued similar denials of Soviet allegations about interference in the Afghan civil struggle. He said that, in addition to the increase in Soviet transport flights to Kabul, there was a large contingent of Soviet military and civilian advisers in Afghanistan. The military advisers alone number well over 1,000, he said.

Administration officials said that the Soviet allegations about U.S. involvement probably were designed to distract attention from the Soviet role as a protector of the government since it seized power last April.

Last Tuesday, Izvestia charged that "U.S. and British special services are taking an active part in training the insurgents and bands of terrorists" from groups of exiled "Afghan reactionaries." Pravda repeated the allegation on Wednesday.

Last month, the United States and the Soviet Union traded charges concerning the presence of Soviet advisers and diplomats in a Kabul hotel where U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs was killed on Feb. 14 after he had been seized by Moslem terrorists.

## Pakistan Protest to Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 25 (AP) — Pakistan's government has strongly protested to Afghanistan over the shelling of its territory, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Afghan military on March 13 had shelled a refugee camp 3,000 to 4,000 meters inside northern Pakistan. Afghan troops threw 60 shells near the refugee camp, but the camp was not hit, he said.

## Greeks Celebrate Independence

ATHENS, March 25 (AP) — Greece today celebrated the 158th anniversary of its independence from Ottoman Turkish rule with a military parade that displayed the first Greek-produced arms and the new women's corps.

President Constantine Tsatsos and thousands of Athenians watched as the nation's latest military purchases and productions were exhibited. Troops marched by, including the first 220 women enlisted in the military corps, and jet fighters flew overhead.



Rightist demonstrators march through Braga, Portugal, urging the country to back the government of Premier Carlos Mota Pinto. The banner says, "For the nation, against treason."

## 4 Hurt in Clash During Demonstration in Portugal

BRAGA, Portugal, March 25 (AP) — Four persons were hospitalized yesterday after a pro-government demonstration here became violent, police reported.

The outbreak occurred when counterdemonstrators confronted the nearly 2,000 marchers on the main avenue of this conservative city after a rally supporting the nonparty government of Premier Carlos Mota Pinto.

Witnesses reported a short se-

ries of explosions and gunshots as the group moved out of the Square of the Republic, shouting, "The country is in grave danger" and "There is no longer enough bread for the Portuguese people."

Police said that a local journalist was shot in the leg and that another person was seriously injured. They said that two others were injured but gave no details. Property damage was re-

ported as slight, with doors and windows broken by what appeared to be homemade bombs.

The demonstration, called by city residents and businessmen, occurred two days after the nation's pro-Soviet Communists, with the backing of leftist independents, defeated the government's proposed annual budget at the National Assembly in Lisbon.

## News Analysis

## Violence Underlines Job March in Paris

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 25 (IHT) — The rioting and vandalism in Paris at the end of a union-organized steelworkers' demonstration on Friday marked the worst outbreak to date of a new-style French violence practiced by the so-called "autonomous."

The most accurate translation probably is "trashers." Many French observers see them as a social problem rather than a political development, although they bear some resemblance to Italian practitioners of street violence.

Estimated to number up to several thousand, they tend to appear at political demonstrations to engage the police in street battles and to smash and loot shops.

## No Political Support

In contrast to the Paris student riots of 1968, they appear to have no political following. If all the 48 trashers who were arraigned today in connection with Friday's violence are convicted, it is unlikely that there will be a political or popular outcry in their defense.

Their rampage on Friday was typical. As trade union marshals ordered steelworkers, who were protesting rising unemployment, back to special trains which had brought them to Paris, several hundred trashers swung into action. Swathed in checkered Arab scarves for protection against tear gas, they used slingshots firing steel nuts and bolts to harass police and smash store windows. Overturning several cars and setting fire to makeshift barricades with Molotov cocktails, they battled police for more than a mile through Paris, damaging 54 shops.

Far removed from the political activists who had hoped to trigger a French revolution in 1968, the trashers are more from the world of Stanley Kubrick's film "Clockwork Orange," according to French leftists who know them. "They are the orphans of May, 1968," a French leftist said. "The first trashers were teenagers who joined the extreme leftist groups when the political fervor was already dying in the early 1970s." There was brief contact between the trashers' original political core and some Italian anarchist groups, but not the ranks include a cross-section of young people, including at least some groups who use the rioting as cover for theft from luxury shops, these sources said.

## Broad Cross-Section

The trashers who assemble these days for a street fight are drawn from all social classes. Some are squatters living in houses slated for demolition. But the group arrested Friday included 21 students, 4 workers, 14 unemployed and 2 minors, police said.

The growth in numbers and power is the disquieting aspect of the trashers. They first appeared in 1970 when they raided Fauchon, a Paris luxury food shop. In 1975, they invaded the Avenue des Champs-Elysees during a demonstration against the last elections in Spain by the Franco regime. The May Day parade last year brought them out. In January, they gathered in force to ransack the shopping area near the Gare St. Lazare and several policemen were injured before they dispersed.

When French courts sentenced several of the January trashers to four years' imprisonment (reduced on appeal to two years), trashers attacked the home of a Paris magistrate. Police said that a trasher arrested Friday was carrying a list of magistrates and their home addresses and photographs of some of them.

This new breed of violence has contributed to growing French concern over personal safety and the protection of property.

French leftists dislike the

## U.S. Would Reduce Rules To Spur Railroad Profits

By Penny Girard

WASHINGTON, March 25 — The Carter administration has revealed its plan to try to help save the financially troubled railroads by reducing U.S. regulations over them.

The plan, which is expected to be sent to Congress soon, would grant the nation's \$20 billion-a-year rail freight industry increased leeway to change rates, consolidate routes and abandon unprofitable track.

Stuart Eizenstat, the president's chief domestic adviser, said at a White House briefing Friday that, without such changes, the country would face a "catastrophic series of railroad bankruptcies, sharply declining service, and massive, increased federal expenditures."

"Regulations have become an absolute nightmare for the railroads, making it impossible for the industry in the long run to remain viable," Mr. Eizenstat said.

He said that the plan provides the only alternative to "enormous increases" in U.S. spending to keep the railroads running.

The railroad system, largely developed in the 19th century, has in recent decades lost more and more freight shipments to the less-regulated trucking and barge industries.

## Japan Population At 115.1 Million

TOKYO, March 25 (AP) — Japan's population has grown by 1 million in one year to 115.1 million, with women outnumbering men by 1.7 million, the statistics bureau of the premier's office reported yesterday.

The bureau said that the annual growth rate of 0.89 percent was the lowest in 18 years except for 0.77 percent in 1966 when the birth rate plunged under the influence of the traditional superstition that women born in that year — of the fiery horse — may kill their husbands.

Japan is the sixth largest nation after China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States and Indonesia, comprising 2.8 percent of the world's population.

## DEATH NOTICE

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Obituaries

## Actor Ben Lyon, 78, Starred in 'Hell's Angels'

HOLLYWOOD, March 25 — Ben Lyon, 78, a U.S. Air Force figure on and off the screen and a star whose career spanned silent movies to early television, died Thursday after he collapsed while performing aboard the Queen Elizabeth II as it cruised from Honolulu to Long Beach, Calif.

A star of the epic aviation movie "Hell's Angels" in 1930, Mr. Lyon was a U.S. Air Force hero to thousands of Britons during World War II. During the Battle of Britain in the early 1940s, Mr. Lyon, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, broadcast a popular radio program during London air raids.

For his morale-boosting war work, Queen Elizabeth II in 1977 awarded him the Officer of the British Empire award — the highest decoration given to non-British subjects.

BBC Radio Show

Mr. Lyon was considered one of the most handsome actors of the 1920s, and news accounts breathlessly told of his romance with Miss Ziegfeld Follies star Marilyn Miller. It was not Miss Miller he married, however, but movie actress Bebe Daniels.

Their marriage, often billed as the happiest in the motion picture industry, lasted from 1930 until Miss Daniels' death in 1971. The couple spent most of their married life in England, where they had a BBC radio show, "Life with the Lyons."

He starred in "The Air Legion" in 1928; "Alas French Guitre" in 1928; "Hat Check Girl" in 1932; "I Cover the Waterfront" in 1933; and "Dancing Feet" in 1936.

After his return from England, Mr. Lyon was a casting director with 20th Century Fox and in that position suggested that a budding starlet named Norma Jean Baker change her name to Marilyn Monroe.

Los Angeles Times

### Walter Legge

ST. JEAN-CAPI-FERRAT, France, March 25 (AP) — Walter Legge, 72, founder of the Philharmonia Orchestra of London and an important figure in the world of classical recording, died here Thursday at his villa.

Mr. Legge's reign as artistic director of Columbia Records and later of EMI heralded a golden era for classical recording. He created the Philharmonia Orchestra in 1945, inviting such eminent conductors as Otto Klemperer, Herbert von Karajan, Claudio Cautelli and Carlo Maria Giulini to perform. Many of their recordings from the 1950s remain bestsellers today, including Mr. Klemperer's set of the Beethoven symphonies.

### Yvonne Mitchell

LONDON, March 25 (AP) — English actress and writer Yvonne Mitchell, 53, died of cancer at her home here yesterday.

Miss Mitchell's death came only a few weeks after the sudden collapse and death of her husband, writer Derek Monsey, 56.

Miss Mitchell first appeared on the stage in 1939 portraying the child Estella in Dickens' "Great Expectations," and she went on to become one of England's leading



Ben Lyon

stage and screen actresses. Her performance as Cordelia in Shakespeare's "King Lear" at Stratford-on-Avon in 1953 was hailed as her finest achievement.

She won the British Film Academy Award in 1954 for her role in the movie "The Divided Heart." Other films she appeared in were "Queen of Spades," "Woman in a Dressing-Gown" for which she won the Berlin Festival Award, and "Tiger Bay."

### Philip Bourneuf

HOLLYWOOD, March 25 (AP) — Philip Bourneuf, 70, who debuted on Broadway with Henry Fonda and starred on stage with Helen Hayes and with Ingrid Bergman in the movie version of "Joan of Arc," died Thursday.

Mr. Bourneuf had appeared in such films as "Adventures of a Young Man," "The Molly Maguires," "The Arrangement" and "Pete and Tillie."

He won a New York drama critics' special citation for his work with the American Repertory Theater in 1946.

## Despite Repeal of Arbitrary Arrest Powers

## El Salvador Repression Said to Continue

By Alan Riding

SAN SALVADOR (NYT) — In apparent response to mounting domestic and foreign criticism, El Salvador's army-backed government has rescinded its powers of arbitrary arrest. Yet repression and leftist violence continue to convulse this deeply divided Central American republic.

Repeal of the 15-month-old Public Order Law, which gave the government sweeping powers, was one of the demands of the leftist kidnappers of three foreign businessmen and a Salvadoran millionaire, who also was the honorary Israeli consul here, whose body was found Thursday after an anonymous phone call.

President Carlos Romero said that the law was repealed because it was "ineffective in combating subversion and terrorism," and not because of pressure from the Carter administration or the guerrillas. A guerrilla group called the Armed Forces of National Resistance continues to hold the hostages.

The government called the repeal an act of reconciliation, but that move and the release of 75 political prisoners have failed to break the cycle of violence that has mounted in intensity in the last two years. Since the law was repealed on Feb. 27, security forces have continued to persecute striking trade unionists and opposition peasant groups. At least 20 persons have been killed.

### Cathedral Occupied

Leftist guerrillas have set off several bombs and killed two policemen. A three-week strike in a beer-bottling plant in San Salvador has resulted in clashes with the police and the occupation of the city's cathedral by leftist sympathizers of the strikers.

A foreign diplomat said: "I get more pessimistic the longer I stay here. The terrorists are growing more confident, the country becomes more anti-government every day, the regime is politically hopeless, responding with repression to everything. Foreign businessmen are fleeing the country, the economy is beginning to suffer. Where do we go from here?"

The almost unanimous view of Salvadoran and foreign analysts is that the political situation will continue to disintegrate into greater violence as more of the opposition decides that sweeping social and political change is necessary and possible.

More than in most Latin American countries, wealth and land ownership are concentrated in a few hands, while unemployment, illiteracy and malnutrition remain widespread. Since 1932, when 20,000 persons died during the crushing of a peasant uprising, the country has been ruled without interruption by generals.

### Extreme Positions

In the 1977 election, when the army used fraud to assure Gen. Romero's victory, political opinion split into increasingly extreme positions. Demonstrators occupied the city's main plaza to accuse the government of rigging the election. The army drove them out, and about 30 persons were killed. Since then violence on both sides has risen sharply.

In May the president of a Japanese textile subsidiary, Fujio Matsumoto, was kidnapped and killed when the government rejected ransom demands. In September, a Swedish businessman was abducted, but he was released after payment of a \$1 million ransom.

A Dutchman, Fritz Schuitema, was held for five weeks before his company paid a ransom of more than \$10 million to the Armed Forces of National Resistance in December. The same group still holds two British bankers and a Japanese executive.

Rightists accuse the government of being soft on terrorism. But repression has been fierce enough to provoke protests by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists and the Carter administration.

### U.S. Aid Cut

In a human rights report to Congress last month, the State Department said that allegations of torture and "disappearances" against the Salvadoran authorities were credible. The government's decision to repeal the Public Order Law followed considerable pressure from Washington, including the cancellation of military and other aid.

A recent case that has shocked Salvadorans involved Jaime Baires, a 29-year-old political scientist who was arrested by the army on Feb. 23, then detained by the National Guard. Two days later he was admitted to a hospital with severe burns, and he died on March 4.

National Guard officers said that Mr. Baires tried to commit suicide by setting his bed on fire. Before dying, however, he told his father that the guardsmen tortured him with a blowtorch.

A spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party says that the repeal was "only done to improve the government's image abroad, because at all levels there's no freedom of political association, press freedom is a myth, the judicial system is not independent, and so on."

## Soviet Adventist Leader Sentenced to Hard Labor

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP) — A Soviet court has sentenced the 83-year-old leader of the Soviet Adventist Church to five years of hard labor on charges of anti-Soviet slander and infringing on citizens' rights, dissident sources said yesterday.

Four other members of the church were convicted Friday in Tashkent, the sources said.

Vladimir Sholkov, who has led the Seventh Day Adventists in the Soviet Union for 30 years, was ordered to serve five years in a labor camp on strict regime. The sentence also called on authorities to seize his personal property.

The five were accused of spreading "deliberate lies" to discredit the Soviet state and offend citizens' rights and duties under the guise of pursuing religious activities.

Mr. Sholkov's relatives said that, during the trial, the Adventist leader told the court that all he had done was to document cases of discrimination against religious believers by Soviet authorities. At the time of his arrest last March, Mr. Sholkov had spent 23 years in Soviet prisons, labor camps and internal exile.

### Other Members

Ilya Lepshin received the same sentence as Mr. Sholkov, sources said. Varnold Spalin reportedly was ordered to spend five years in a labor camp on general regime, and Yulia Furlet received three years of hard labor on general regime. Sergei Maslov received a suspended sentence.

## New Army Chief Named in Yemen In Reshuffling

BAGHDAD, Iraq, March 25 (AP) — Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Salih, who only last week reshuffled his Cabinet, has appointed a new armed forces chief of staff, the Iraq News Agency reported today.

The agency said that Lt. Col. Abdulaziz Barti, the former interior minister, has been named chief of staff, replacing Lt. Col. Ali Saleh al-Shaibah, who takes over the new post of adviser to the commander (Yemeni forces).

The change comes three days before a scheduled reconciliation summit in Kuwait between the residents of pro-Western Yemen and Marxist Southern Yemen. The warring neighbors are observing an Arab League-sponsored cease-fire after a short border war.

In Kuwait, that country's minister of state, Abdul Aziz Hussein, affirmed the summit would be held despite a Baghdad conference of foreign and finance ministers plying Tuesday to consider sanctions against Egypt for agreeing to bilateral peace with Israel.

## U.S. College Sells Bank Stocks Under Anti-South Africa Policy

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT) — Columbia University has announced that it sold \$2.7 million in stock that it held in three bank corporations, two in Detroit and one in Seattle, because of the corporations' policies relating to loans to the South African government.

The university's president, Dr. William McGill, said Friday that "it is possible" that the university will liquidate its stock in other banks or corporations.

Columbia joins at least 10 colleges and universities that have divested either some or all their holdings in concerns that do business in South Africa in an attempt to help end South Africa's system of apartheid. The University of Wisconsin has liquidated more than \$10 million in holdings.

Like some of the other institutions, Columbia acted after anti-apartheid protests and demands by students. But the university's action fell short of what many of the student activists had sought: the sale of all its holdings in companies that have dealings in South Africa.

The stocks represented about 1 percent of Columbia's investments, exclusive of its extensive real-estate holdings, and about 15 percent of its holdings in financial institutions.

As of last April, 44 of the companies whose securities were held by Columbia reportedly had assets in South Africa. These holdings represented about 35 percent of Columbia's investment portfolio. The number of companies may be higher now.

The university liquidated its stock in the three bank corporations pursuant to a policy announced last June by Columbia's trustees. The three bank corporations are the Detroit Bank Corp., Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit and the Rainier Bancorporation of Seattle.

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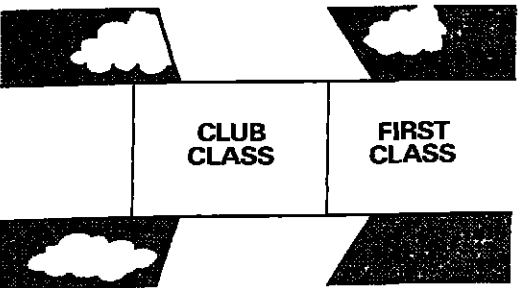
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## Public Bombs, Secret Minds

When the Carter administration first went to court two weeks ago to censor an article in *The Progressive*, it led the world to believe that it was rushing to recapture its most precious secret, the instructions for building a hydrogen bomb. A district judge felt obliged to restrain the magazine temporarily, to let the government meet its "heavy burden" of proving that such unprecedented suppression was justified by a grave, certain and irreparable hazard to the nation. The arguments on both sides have now been filed and the administration's case turns out to be lame in both logic and law. The shouts of alarm are more harmful than the danger they describe.

The government is doing its best to intimidate the Milwaukee judge and to incite the public against the magazine. The secretaries of State, Defense and Energy and assorted experts in diplomacy and top-secret weaponry are testifying in public and secret affidavits, contending that the article discloses the concepts used to produce the U.S. stockpile of weapons. While the magazine's defense team must examine the secret testimony under government guard and may summon only those experts that the government approves, the administration's witnesses cloud the air with technical jargon and dark forebodings about the fate of all mankind. Let the article be published, they say, and hydrogen bombs will proliferate the world over and destroy the "monopoly" that so far extends — merely — to the U.S., Soviet, British, French and Chinese governments.

The case against *The Progressive*, however, turns out to be a case against the national interest — against free speech and free inquiry. The government has yet to cite any breach of security, loss of classified documents or invasion of its secret facilities. Moreover, the harm that it predicts from publication of the article appears to be only hypothetical, vague and indirect — a possibility of damage to a policy of secrecy that already seems defenseless against the investigations of any modestly trained, indeed self-trained student of the weapons program.

The biggest danger that Defense Secretary Brown, a physicist, foresees from publication of the article is that anyone already able to produce an atomic explosive would gain assistance and time "in determining the appropriate direction to pursue" to develop a hydrogen explosive. Brown does not say how anyone so endowed and determined could possibly be prevented from acquiring the same information even faster than The

Progressive's author, Howard Morland, an amateur in these matters who says he relied on public materials and authorized conversation, supplemented by his own deductions and speculations.

So District Judge Robert Warren, who wanted time to think "before I'd give the hydrogen bomb to Idi Amin," can feel reassured. The Ugandan dictator does not own the requisite atomic bomb; if he did, and for some unimaginable reason needed a hydrogen bomb, too, he would presumably find it easy to recruit his own Howard Morland. On the available evidence, the government has failed to prove a sure, grave, direct, immediate and irreparable harm to the nation — the only conceivable justification for censorship.

Yet the administration asks for more than suppression of this article. It asks that all thought and discussion bearing on atomic weapons be forever in its control, whether or not the information emanates from government files and laboratories. Such thought and discussion, it contends, even if created from public knowledge, is "born classified" and should remain classified until government decides otherwise.

By this sweeping doctrine, the government also suppressed parts of Morland's account to the court of where and how he gathered every significant statement and drawing in his article. We suppose that if he were now offered a fellowship to pursue his open inquiry in Canada or Uganda, he himself would have to be pronounced as "born classified" and forbidden to use his reasoning powers. That the government thinks all such thought and creative work will be conveniently "born" within the jurisdiction of the United States and that it can find and suppress every such talent is patently absurd. Scientific invention is a synthesis of known information; the exclusive possession of nuclear-weapon technology cannot be decreed by law as exclusive for all time.

According to Morland, *The Progressive* set out not to betray any secrets (it opposes the spread of nuclear weapons) but to prove that once-significant secrets no longer exist — and that government controls aim to monopolize only policy judgments. That is a valid journalistic exercise. The article may be an embarrassment and inconvenience; it may even be harmful to policy. But those are not judgments that government may impose on editors. They plainly do not justify suspending the First Amendment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Uninteresting Questions

Black holes at one extreme and silicon chips at the other are making the world a distracting place for those who only wish to browse through the daily papers, contemplate a general election or the state of the Middle East and listen occasionally to a Beethoven piano sonata.

But no one can pretend to have a grip on reality without reading the scientific press, which is a humbling experience. This week's *New Scientist*, for example, has another long piece about computers in which every word is intelligible but which, in sum, must leave the lay reader aghast at his failure to understand not the frontiers but even the foreground of science.

Yet there are crumbs of comfort even in this desperate situation. One is the ultimate weakness of the computer and indeed of the whole silicon-chip revolution. For the only things silicon chips can do is to answer yes or no to a question. Their power lies in the speed with which they can answer yes or no to many millions of questions, thus eliminating all the wrong answers and producing the right one.

But as anyone who has tried to write for these columns, and many who have tried to read them, will appreciate, questions which can be answered yes or no are uninteresting questions. Events in themselves are tedious to a degree: Their only interest lies in their implications, and implications are among the many things that silicon chips are unable to explore.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

#### Moscow Olympics

It has been announced on Moscow radio that, thanks to another breakthrough of Marxist-Leninist technology, the Moscow Olympics in July next year are certain to be held in Soviet sunshine. The squadron of aircraft specially equipped to disperse rain clouds will be on constant alert to intercept any clouds threatening the Olympic Stadium with unseasonable, un-Soviet rain. If that isn't progress, what is? Any deviationist, low-pressure system that dares approach the

heart of the Russian Motherland in the dry season will now be quickly corrected by seeding it with Leninist pamphlets. A cloud that does not see the error of its way will be sent to Siberia — under tow if necessary. . . . By a happy stroke of inspiration, the Olympic Village has been designed to go on being useful. *The Olympic Gulag*, as it is to be called, is designed to make everybody feel secure. There are no dangerous open windows, no inside handles, one-way glass in the doors of the cells — correction, rooms — and lights out will be at 10:30, except on nights of interrogation for non-Soviet teams.

— From the *Daily Mail* (London).

#### Britain: Indian Rope Trick

Financial markets have in recent weeks been giving what disturbingly looks like a demonstration of the Indian rope trick. Aided by little more than an accumulation of institutional cash, the smell of an election, and a high spot price for oil, the markets and sterling have risen in dizzying fashion. To some extent this can be seen as a recovery from the exaggerated gloom of the winter.

However, there is now more relief in the air. This is a bull market which is trying to tell us something; the question is whether its message is nonsense.

The rise in oil prices, while it hurts the British economy much less than the balance of competing countries, does little or nothing to relieve cost pressures. So far as the strength of sterling is due to oil, it intensifies cost pressures and so speeds up the process by which oil is substituted for net industrial exports.

Relative peace at home on the wage front has been bought at an excessive and unknown cost. . . . Against this rate of inflation may now fall below the forecast. . . . Real incomes and consumption will thus be higher and, thanks to a sharp improvement in the terms of trade the balance of payments, need not suffer unduly from a fall in the real growth of exports. . . . In short, we are at one of those unstable points where the ball could roll either way.

— From the *Financial Times* (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 26, 1904

NEW YORK — The Omaha Bee commented in an editorial: "At the present time the Democratic Party has no specific line of policy, except opposition to whatever is Republican, and it has no candidate for the presidency upon whom it is united. With hardly an exception, there has never been a time in the history of the democracy when that party was more completely at sea in respect both to principles and a candidate than it is at present. Placid spirits point to history and say that the situation may change, but that strikes some as feeble consolation."

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1929

NEW YORK — Soviet Russia has been given judicial recognition in the federal courts of the United States. Judge Goddard of the District of New York pointed out "that there is an existing government in Russia, a sovereign within its own territories that cannot be and is not entirely ignored by the United States, although the United States has not granted diplomatic recognition." The comment came in a ruling turning down a request by the Bank of France to seize \$5 million worth of gold shipped to the United States by the Soviets some time ago.



## The Forgotten Peacemakers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — With the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, maybe a few words should be said for the large cast of characters that made possible this historic but still unfinished chapter in the history of the Middle East.

In the time of personal journalism, the eye of the television camera and the newspaper headline are now focused on Carter, Begin and Sadat, signing documents on the front lawn of the White House, but there have been some other players on the stage and in the wings.

This ceremony of reconciliation at the White House could not have taken place without the cooperation of the opposition parties. In Washington, it was not a partisan but a national issue. There was no difference between Secretary of State Vance and former Secretary of State Kissinger, for example, about the objective of the negotiations.

#### Under Pressure

Kissinger, who established a trusting relationship with both Sadat and Begin, was under pressure from influential members of the Republican Party, now going into a presidential election, to attack Carter's conduct of foreign policy. And while Kissinger has his own doubts about Carter's tactics, strategy, and moral assumptions, he refused to play the political game, and took an amiable and light-hearted attitude toward the president in his speech to the Gridiron Club in Washington last week.

A few weeks ago, it seemed that the Republican candidates for the presidency in 1980 were determined to make foreign policy the main issue of that campaign — to attack Carter for a lack of leadership, for failing to deal with the crisis in Iran, and failing to reconcile

the differences between Begin and Sadat in the Middle East. At that point, the whole idea of a bipartisan or nonpartisan American foreign policy seemed to be in danger.

Things are different now, not much but some, and mainly because of many of the minor players in this drama. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut and Sen. Jack Javits of New York, who have never been accused of being anti-Israeli, and who have the respect of their colleagues in the Senate, argued for compromise in the Middle East.

They had the support of the Republican leader of the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, also Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois — all of them candidates for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980. We haven't heard yet from Ronald Reagan of California or John Connally of Texas, but the trend for the moment in both parties, and even among most candidates, is to support the peace treaty in the Middle East.

#### Voted for Compromise

The Labor Party opposition to Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem has also put the interests of the Israeli nation and peace in the Middle East ahead of partisan considerations. They have their violent opponents, but like the late Golda Meir, they have hoped and voted in the end for compromise.

There have been other permanent actors in this drama — Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister, who has held to his belief that a compromise with the Palestinians was possible, Secretary of State Vance, who with his endless patience and religious convictions, won the confidence of Carter, Begin and Sadat. And also there was

the important figure of Zbigniew Brzezinski, who argued that the Middle East crisis had to be brought to a point of decision, no matter what the dangers.

In addition, there were the professional diplomats during this long negotiating struggle who did the hard dog-work over the long years of the Middle East peace negotiations. For example, Ambassador Atherton and the other U.S. Foreign Service officers who supported Kissinger and Vance on their shuttle adventures around the Middle East.

The thoughtful and faithful but objective Israeli diplomats like Hanan Baron also made a fundamental contribution and saw the problem of the Pan-Islam revolution before anybody else in Washington understood its significance.

#### Signing Dramatized

An attempt is now being made here in Washington to dramatize the historical significance of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. After the spectacular in the White House, there may be other signing ceremonies in Jerusalem and Cairo.

Many important issues remain to be settled, and no doubt there will be demonstrations of opposition, but the main thing is that Carter, Sadat and Begin have come together under difficult circumstances to a limited compromise after 30 years of war.

They will make their speeches and are entitled to their eulogies. Begin and Sadat have already won the Nobel Peace Prize for their exertions, and President Carter may very well win it next year and run for re-election with this new honor.

But meanwhile, something has to be said for their loyal and usually anonymous assistants, and even for their political opponents, who made it all possible.

## A Cheer for 'Jimmy's Show'

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "It's Jimmy's show," Anwar Sadat said of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in Washington today. Rightly so.

For what the treaty chiefly signifies is a changing American mood. Though only tentatively so far, the United States is moving to add to the great commitments toward Europe and Japan a new commitment to the security of the Middle East.

#### Full Recognition

The text of the treaty, to be sure, stipulates mainly for performance of one kind or another by Israel and Egypt. The Israelis agree to withdraw from the whole of the Sinai Peninsula — including air bases, a naval base, oil fields, a couple of major towns and one important chain of settlements. The first stage of the withdrawal will be completed by the end of this year, the full withdrawal by April 26, 1982.

Egypt commits itself to accord Israel full recognition as a sovereign state, including diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level by the end of January, 1980. Both countries undertake to achieve what the treaty calls "autonomy for Palestinians" living on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip by 1985.

Inextricably mixed up with the Israeli and Egyptian pledges, however, are U.S. undertakings. Washington has bound itself to pay much of the cost for the removal of the Israeli armed forces from bases in the Sinai to new positions in the Negev Desert.

President Carter has also agreed

— at his most recent meeting with Mr. Sadat in Cairo — that the United States would use all its influence to make Israel afford the Palestinians a genuine free choice as to their future status, including status as an independent Palestinian state. The president has also undertaken to keep aid flowing from Saudi Arabia and the oil sheikdoms of the Gulf to that basket case, the Egyptian economy. To that end he is introducing U.S. forces into the Arabian Peninsula in ways designed to reassure the conservative monarchies of the area.

#### Momentum for Peace

Big gains could flow from these commitments. Even a half-success — that is, a settlement between Israel and Egypt and enough progress toward autonomy in the Gaza Strip to show that Cairo was not letting down the other Arabs entirely — would importantly reduce the risk of war in the Middle East. If big momentum for a status acceptable to the Palestinians were generated, the Jordanians and eventually the Syrians might join in a comprehensive settlement. That would completely defuse what has been a major source of international political and economic danger.

By any reckoning, however, the risks of failure outweigh the chances for a happy ending. The Israelis are obsessed by the prospect of an independent Palestinian state and might easily sabotage progress toward that goal. The Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip have followed the lead of their semi-government in exile — the Palestine Liberation Organization — in denouncing the treaty as a cover for Israeli domination, and in boycotting any moves toward "autonomy."

While not indulging in Gaullist rhetoric about reducing the U.S. role in the world, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has taken the political initiative in the last year in pressing French ideas about Europe and Africa — the two primary zones of French influence and interests.

Like Charles de Gaulle and the late Jean Monnet, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that the construction of a European Community, the creation of a web of mutual economic interests, is the best long-term guarantee against the risk of revived German nationalism and European conflict.

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## View From the Elysee

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — It is just a year since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing acquired, suddenly, new prominence and authority among European political leaders.

When France's leftist coalition was unexpectedly defeated in elections last March, the French leader was transformed from a lame-duck president into a leader with a hold on power likely to last a decade — an outlook unmatched in Europe even by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In the first year of this new mandate, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has moved more boldly than in any previous year since he won office in 1974, ending a long Gaullist succession in France.

He has made his mark primarily in foreign policy. Changes have been slower in the French economy and domestic political scene, but the French leader, bolstered by foreign-policy successes, has time on his side, his aides say, French foreign policy, eschewing strident Gaullist rhetoric about French grandeur, now is directed largely to meet what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sees as France's emerging economic needs.

#### Critical of U.S.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has pursued more assertive foreign policies partly in reaction to what he sees as a dismal "abdication of power" by the U.S. leadership.

He has told recent visitors that the Carter administration mismanaged relations with the Soviet Union by initially confusing Moscow with an ill-conceived SALT proposal, then angering them by making the Soviet Union the main target of the U.S. campaign on human rights. Capping it, President Carter was duped by Peking into allowing the impression to be created that a new Chinese-U.S. axis against the Soviet Union has been established. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told his guests.

Even Mr. Carter's success in obtaining an Egyptian-Israeli treaty is viewed by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as a misguided effort, motivated primarily by the Carter administration's need for a foreign-policy success rather than by an accurate analysis of Middle East politics, aides say. The French leader refused Mr. Carter's request for help in persuading Egyptian President Sadat to make a bilateral peace with Israel.

#### Disappointment

The lack of U.S. leadership alarms the French president since France ultimately relies on U.S. power as a barrier against Soviet influence in Europe, as a defense of Western interests in the Middle East and Africa. "Can the United States still be counted on?" French commentators ask.

Diplomats say that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's disappointment with the United States is especially acute because he has sought closer cooperation with Washington than his predecessors.

Ironically, with France better disposed diplomatically toward the United States than at any time for 20 years, the Carter administration has repeatedly caused consternation in the French leadership by failing to pursue a strong policy defending collective Western interests.

Or at least to follow a consistent policy allowing other governments to cooperate. The Gaullist note of jealousy of U.S. power has been replaced by a fear of international disorder. "Under the Carter administration, the United States is still a global power, but it no longer has any global policies," an official said.

#### Primary Zones

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, with his pragmatic style, has refrained from public criticism of Mr. Carter. But French perception of U.S. undependability — perhaps due to Mr. Carter, perhaps due to a deeper U.S. isolationism since Vietnam — has created a new pattern of opportunities and problems for French diplomacy.

While not indulging in Gaullist rhetoric about reducing the U.S. role in the world, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has taken the political initiative in the last year in pressing French ideas about Europe and Africa — the two primary zones of French influence and interests.

Like Charles de Gaulle and the late Jean Monnet, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that the construction of a European Community, the creation of a web of mutual economic interests, is the best long-term guarantee against the risk of revived German nationalism and European conflict.

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AmPharmInfl J3	42	39 1/2	10 1/2 +
AmPharmInfl J4	192	183 1/2	10 1/2 +
AmPharmInfl J5	1	1	2 1/2 +
AmPharmInfl J6	1	1	2 1/2 +
AmPharmInfl J7	1	1	2 1/2 +
AmPharmInfl J8	43	35 1/2	19 +
AmPharmInfl J9	43	35 1/2	19 +
AmPharmInfl J10	246	175 1/2	18 1/2 +
AmPharmInfl J11	209	175 1/2	18 1/2 +
AmPharmInfl J12	2	2	4 1/2 +
AmPharmInfl J13	129	129 1/2	13 +
AmPharmInfl J14	129	129 1/2	13 +
AmPharmInfl J15	354	57	+ 1/2
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	1.1.1978	1.1.1978	Rate of increase %
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11,178</b>	
Cash and due from banks	712,718,983	403,978,728	76.4
Reserve requirements	435,833,987	316,167,954	37.8
Investment securities	160,067,984	104,037,446	53.9
Loans	1,120,634,663	780,871,135	43.5
Participations	67,696,712	48,197,209	38.0
Business assets and equipment	37,598,359	30,994,602	21.3
Other assets	132,617,413	78,246,165	67.0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,667,268,001</b>	<b>1,764,182,135</b>	<b>51.2</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits	1,794,394,313	1,250,730,494	43.4
Borrowed funds	850,481,823	304,430,185	80.8
Other liabilities	229,743,708	133,849,454	69.6
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,674,619,847</b>	<b>1,689,654,236</b>	<b>51.6</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Capital	24,000,000	24,000,000	—
Reserves	49,381,514	33,226,750	48.3
Provisions	19,395,640	23,111,562	155.2
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>82,648,154</b>	<b>64,337,900</b>	<b>43.6</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>2,667,268,001</b>	<b>1,784,182,135</b>	<b>51.2</b>

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# New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
NEW YORK (AP) - The following auction sales, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net of value) or bought (value plus sales charges) Friday.							
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14

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Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire de la société, qui aura lieu le 10 avril 1979 à 10 h 30 au siège social, 16, rue des Bains à Luxembourg.

**ORDRE DU JOUR**

- Rapport du Conseil d'Administration sur l'exercice social 1978;
- Rapport du Commissaire et des experts indépendants sur les comptes de 1978;
- Approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes arrêtés au 31 décembre 1978 et affectation des résultats;
- Décharge de l'Administration et du Commissaire;
- Ratification de la prise en charge des résultats de la société de rachat par le Fonds;
- Divers.

Pour assister à cette assemblée, Messieurs les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs titres (ou leurs titres au porteur) au domicile des Délégués Financiers ci-après. Le dépôt sera maintenu jusqu'au lendemain du jour où aura lieu l'assemblée générale.

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Pour le Conseil d'Administration  
Dr. Cl. Deschamps  
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Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14

**Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings**  
Week Ended March 23, 1979

Ticker	High	Low	Last	Chg
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14	78.14	0.00
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14	78.14	0.00
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14	78.14	0.00

**NYSE Averages**  
Week Ended March 23, 1979

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14	78.14	0.00
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14	78.14	0.00
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14	78.14	0.00

**Treasury Bills**

Maturity	Rate	Yield
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	78.14

**Foreign Bonds**

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14

**Currency Rates**

By reading across this table of the March 23, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14

**INTERNATIONAL BONDS**  
(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

Bond	Price	Bond	Price	Bond	Price
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14

**Units of Account**

Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14
1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14	1st-4th Fed. Bank	78.14

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March 20th, 1979



## Seeks Endorsements for Baseball Gloves

## Margins Fall Japanese Firm Hits Big-League Market

Companies such as Bawlings and

Companies such as Rawlings, which has the majority of U.S. glove sales, have long lists of players already under contract. And although many players seem to prefer the Mizuno glove — they say the leather is more pliable and the mitt is easier to adjust — the prospect that they are fearful of breaking their contracts with the U.S. firms.

"Yeah, I really like it, but don't use my name," said one of the New York Yankees' infielders. "I have a contract with Rawlings." He said he used Mizuno gloves for weeks ago and said he probably would continue to use it during the season.

An outfielder with the New York Mets who took possession of a shiny new Mizuno glove last weekend

"I have a royalty contract with somebody else," he said. "I don't think I could afford to use it during the season."

One player who will speak on the record about the new line of gloves

"I heard about these things and decided to check them out," said Randolph, who is not under contract to any other glove manufacturer. "The leather is good and the glove seems all right."

He said he would decide later in the season whether to make permanent use of the Mizuno glove.

The recent appearance on the market of the foreign brand already is causing some consternation among the large U.S. manufacturers.

"We've heard of them and we're watching them," said Chuck Dodson, product manager for Rawlings Sporting Goods Co., Inc., in St. Louis.

"Everyone's a competitor," said Dodson. "I don't know if it's a threat."

## New Law for Argentina

There was also consternation over the terms of the 12-year loan organized for Yacyteta, the A

"I heard about these things and decided to check them out," said

Randolph, who is not under contract to any other glove manufacturer. "The leather is good and the glove seems all right."

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As for Mizuno, Darby said that

With margins generally falling and with new business down

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Secur. Nat. Corp.	29
State Bank Corporation	29
Stromberg-Carlson	29
St. S. Bank Boston	29
U.S. Trust New York	29

Kansas City	43	32	573	—
Denver	41	33	554	195
Indiana	34	40	459	815
Milwaukee	33	41	446	975

Pacific Division		Eastern Division	
Chicago	28	45	378
Denver 119	W	L	GB
Phoenix	45	27	325
Los Angeles	44	26	395
San Diego	42	28	389
Portland	41	34	547
Golden State	40	33	548
	33	42	440
Philadelphia 123, New Jersey 117 (Completion of protested game)			
Philadelphia 119, New Jersey 99 (Reschedule scheduled game)			
Detroit 124, Washington 114			
Indiana 141, Houston 124			
Atlanta 115, San Antonio 108			
Chicago 116, New Orleans 99			
Denver 127, Boston 113			
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Golden State 116, Milwaukee 113			
Los Angeles 156, San Diego 119			
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# Michigan State, Indiana State in NCAA Final

## Spartans Devastate Penn

By David DuPre

SALT LAKE CITY, March 25 (UPI) — Ervin Johnson, Gregory Kelsner and their Michigan State Spartans have won the NCAA basketball championship by defeating Pennsylvania 88-50.

The Spartans started fast and never let up as they buried the outclassed and bewildered Ivy League, 101-67, to advance to the NCAA final against Indiana State tomorrow night.

The game was even more lopsided than the score indicated. Michigan State opened a 50-17 lead by halftime.

Penn looked as if it were suffering from terminal stage fright, and Michigan State went right into its crowd-pleasing, wide-open run-and-gun game.

Johnson, the wondrous, 6-foot-8 Michigan State sophomore who probably will turn professional next season, scored 29 points. He made 9 of 10 shots from the field, 11 of 12 from the foul line, 10 rebounds, 10 assists and three steals.

Kelsner scored 28 points for the Spartans, who shot 63 percent from the field.

Most of Penn's problems centered on its inability to put the ball in the basket. The Quakers missed 30 of 36 first-half shots and shot only 29 percent for the game.

The Quakers were getting numerous close-in shots early, but they weren't falling. Penn then started pressing, and after awhile, many shots started banging harmlessly

off the backboard and others never even drew iron.

"I feel a little bad for Penn," said Johnson, "but they have a good team. They didn't make it here on a hunch, but we don't want any close games if we can help it. We want to beat everybody bad."

Michigan State started rolling and with Johnson scoring from outside and Kelsner hitting from everywhere, Michigan State exploded to a 40-8 lead with 3:18 left in the half.

Penn went scoreless in one nine-minute stretch in that span, missing 11 straight shots and turning the ball over six times.

The first half also gave Michigan State a chance to have some fun. Johnson had a big grin on his face most of the time and the Spartans were playing as if they didn't have a care in the world.

Penn played the Spartans even in the second half, but barring a miracle, there was no way the Quakers were going to make up 33 points.

Michigan State's coach, Jud Heathcote, took Johnson and Kelsner out with 5:33 to play and the Spartans ahead, 88-50.

Tony Price was Penn's leading scorer with 18 points, but Tim Smith, the Quakers' second leading scorer this season with a 13.7 average, went scoreless and fouled out after playing 19 minutes.

Clearly the beginning of the game didn't go like we wanted it to," said Penn's coach, Bob Weinbauer. "To be here is a great feeling, but not being competitive doesn't feel too good."



Michigan State's Gregory Kelsner (right) passes over the head of Pennsylvania's Matt White in an NCAA semifinal game.

## Sycamores Beat DePaul

By Dave Kindred

SALT LAKE CITY, March 25 (UPI) — Larry Bird made 13 straight field goals and a DePaul gamble failed in the final seconds yesterday, giving Indiana State a 76-74 victory in the NCAA basketball tournament semifinals.

With 36 seconds left in a game remarkable for its outside shooting, Ray Meyer, the DePaul coach, decided to play for one last shot, even though his team trailed, 75-74.

Mark Aguirre, the freshman center who was DePaul's most effective offensive weapon in the second half, topped an off-balance 22-footer with two seconds left. It wasn't close, and Indiana State's Leroy Stiles, who was fouled on the rebound, made a free throw with one second to play.

DePaul's pass the length of the court then fell into Bird's hands, sending undefeated Indiana State into tomorrow night's national championship game against Michigan State.

### Delay Game

With DePaul leading by two, the Demons chose to run a delay game, but Aguirre led the ball out of bounds. On Bird's fifty pass, Bob Heaton tied it at 73-73 on a layup with 1:23 to play.

Nearly two minutes passed before anyone scored again. Then DePaul went ahead, 74-73, on Garland's free throw. But he missed a second foul shot, and with 30 seconds to play, Indiana State took the lead at 75-74 on another layup by Heaton.

With 36 seconds left, DePaul called time to decide its strategy. The missed shot made it improper.

Bird had 23 of his 35 points in the first half as Indiana State built a 45-42 lead. He made his first shot, a 17-footer, and then missed a layup. After that, he made 10 straight field goals.

By halftime, it was a shooter's classic. Five of Bird's buckets came from inside 15 feet, the Sycamores nine long-distance field goals.

Meanwhile, DePaul had 10 from the outer reaches.

Perhaps Meyer, in his 37th season as DePaul coach, was saving his anti-Bird devices for the second half. In any case, he did nothing extraordinary, defensively against Bird in the first 20 minutes. Occasionally, DePaul switched from its 2-3 zone to a man-to-man. Nothing more.

As always, Bird was ubiquitous in the Indiana State offense. When he didn't score from afar, he was around the hoop for garbage-time points.

Against Bird's domination, DePaul offered a balanced attack highlighted by the outside shooting of Gary Gary, the guard whose six first-half baskets all came from the vicinity of the Mormon Tabernacle.

Neither team had more than a four-point lead in the first half. With 3:05 to go, however, DePaul led, 38-34, and seemed ready to open it up. That was because Indiana State, normally a careful team with the ball, was en route to 13 first-half turnovers. DePaul had only four.

In the first five minutes of the second half, Indiana State outscored DePaul, 12-4, and took the first substantial lead of the game at 57-46.

Bird stretched his incredible shooting string to 13 in a row with a layup and a 20-footer in an Indiana State spurge marked by patience and poise not seen in the first half.

DePaul came back quickly, however, behind the scoring and rebounding of its freshman center, Mark Aguirre, whose seven points in five minutes helped the Demons to cut the Indiana State lead to 61-57, setting the stage for the thrilling finish.

Several general managers who scanned the free-agent list agreed that besides Walton and Kenon, the class of the field are M.L. Carr of the Detroit Pistons; Kevin Grevey and Tom Henderson, the Washington Bullets' starting backcourt; Armond Hill, the Atlanta Hawks' captain; Bob Gross of the Trail Blazers; Jim McElroy of the New Orleans Jazz; and Bill Robinson of the Kansas City Kings.

"I wouldn't mind coaching a team that has Kenon, Carr, Walton in the frontcourt and players like Hill, Henderson and Grevey in the backcourt," said Beggos. "I wonder what their total annual salary will come to."

Among the other prominent free agents are Jamaal Wilkes of the Los Angeles Lakers, Elmore Smith of the Cleveland Cavaliers, Kevin Porter of the Pistons, Jan van Breda Kolff of the Nets and the 35-year-old Paul Silas, the NBA's elder statesman, who has been playing like a 35-year-old with the Sonics.

Wilkes left Golden State two years ago, after he became a free agent, and signed with the Lakers.

Since the Robertson ruling allowed players to become free agents, 17 players have been lured away by big dollars. Bob Dandridge's shift from the Milwaukee Bucks to Washington was the key to the Bulls' NBA championship last season. Gus Williams' move from the Warriors helped the Sonics and Dan Roundfield's leaving the Indiana Pacers has been a big plus for the Atlanta Hawks.

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## For Koufax, the Exile Is Over

By Thomas Boswell

VERO BEACH, Fla. (UPI) — None of the other greats of baseball retired as young as Sandy Koufax, and perhaps none retired so well. No one else in the Hall of Fame disappeared from the game so totally.

For 13 years, he wandered from the coast of California to the coast of Maine, disappearing from public view or comment for years at a time.

"I wasn't looking for anything . . . just looking for time," Koufax said. "It was a mindless period to do what I wanted to do and go where I wanted to go. I decided to take a few years for myself . . . I wanted to see how long I could stretch it."

Now, after he has been out of the major leagues one year longer than the dozen seasons he was in them, Koufax quietly has reappeared in a corner of the Los Angeles Dodgers' clubhouse as a low-profile pitching coach.

Mr. K, the man whom many say was, at his peak, the most overwhelming pitcher in the history of baseball, sits on a pedaling machine in the Dodgers' weightlifting room. Cap tilted back, he looks as delighted as a baby to join in the big-league banter.

Koufax has come home.

He wears his old number — 32 — and, if anything, is a few pounds trimmer than his playing weight in 1966, when he shocked his entire profession by hanging up his spikes at age 30. "That's right," he says with a wry and enigmatic smile, "30."

### Distinguished

At 43, Koufax's hair is a distinguished pepper-and-salt gray. He is tan and utterly at ease. Like Joe DiMaggio, he has, with age, gone from movie-star handsome to some higher plateau.

"Hey, Sandy," said the Dodgers manager, Tom Lasorda, "you're gonna pitch for us coaches in the charity game against the media men today, right?"

"I guess I'll be there," said Koufax, just as he did before Walter Alston handed him the ball to start the World Series.

"I knew it," said Lasorda, glowing, his mousetrap all set. "That's why all them newspaper guys are lined up outside with bats."

Koufax is too delighted to be the butt of such a ridiculous joke to offer any retort. Everybody has Sandy Koufax these days — the scrubs in batting practice, the paunchy reporters.

When Koufax stepped off the mound after the 1966 World Series, he had won 27 games with a 1.73 ERA. He had been baseball's player of the year for four consecutive years. He was not at the peak of his game, he was somewhere above it.

So he will be remembered forever that way. "He could step on the mound and win today," said L.A.'s Don Sutton.

Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio and Sandy," said another Dodger, Steve Garvey, "they're the only ones that seem to grow bigger with the years."

There is hardly a word strong enough for the way other players feel about Koufax; it almost goes beyond affection to a sort of total protectiveness for a man so gentle he seems misplaced in a jock shop.

"I played with Sandy in '66," Sutton said proudly. "It's like he's never been away. He's absolutely unchanged. He's the greatest, most sincere and humble . . ." then Sutton stops, as if laying it on too thick might reflect badly on Koufax.

He helped me as a rookie and he helps me now. If anybody ever deserved to be at the top of the ladder, it's him," Sutton added. "A lot of people look around to see how they can keep you from climbing up there with them. Sandy has always gone out of his way to pull everybody up there with him."

### Up the Ladder

That desire to pull others up the ladder is part of Koufax's pleasure now. "Pitching is a branch of learning, no doubt of it," said the southpaw who struggled for six big-league years as a 36-40 pitcher before suddenly learning control. "You're part of a chain that goes back for generations passing the art along. You want to start others off further down the line than you did."

For a man so reticent as to be a recluse by baseball's gregarious standards, Koufax is almost shockingly candid about the other reasons for his return.

"I need the money," he said. "I'm not destitute by any means, but I always knew I couldn't stay retired forever. I just wanted to stretch it as long as I could."

"I took me eight years [as a player] to get to \$20,000 a season. Then I only had four more seasons, so you can figure that out. I did some TV announcing for NBC for five years [at a salary near \$100,000 a year], but nothing since then."

"I'm like a lot of old people living on fixed incomes," said Koufax. "I needed a regular supplemental income just to keep up with inflation."

Koufax has investments and real-estate holdings, as well as a sports-medicine clinic in Eugene, Ore.

"Sooner or later, you're going to say, 'That's enough of that.' You need to find something to do, another purpose," Koufax said.

"Also, it's hard to be away from possibly the only thing you ever did really well," he said with an expression that looks more like hard insight than



Sandy Koufax

false modesty. "Baseball is a way of life. It's pleasant to be in a large group with one pursuit, everybody working for the benefit of all. Other people find the same feeling in other ways . . . it's hardly unique to sports. It's like an orchestra making music together."

"Sometimes, on the right team, baseball can bring out a lot of the best in people. On the wrong team, I expect it can bring out a good deal of the worst."

"The game has a cleanliness," he said. "If you do a good job, the numbers [statistics] say so. You don't have to ask anyone or play politics. You don't have to wait for the reviews."

That pursuit of pure pitching performance remains an essentially untransmittable lesson. Like a Talmudic scholar, Koufax can pass on the letter but not the essential mystery of his pitching technique.

"Success and confidence," he said. "Who can say which one comes first? It took me six years to get them, and I still don't know which led to the other or how they sort of fed on each other. It's like relaxation and concentration . . . they go together, but it's hard to learn."

"Pitching is a static situation. You initiate the action. That means you can develop a special depth of concentration."

None of that is altered by the years. "I feel perfectly at home," said Koufax, "because the game doesn't change. There's no proficiency without dedication."

"It's surprising that baseball hasn't had to update anything since Ty Cobb. On a ground ball in the hole, a fast man's still out by a step and a slow man by two steps."

That seems to please Koufax. He mulls it over. It is that silence and self-containment that always have set Koufax apart, made his psyche a parlor game for baseball psychiatrists. No man ever refused to pitch a World Series game on Yom Kippur before Koufax. No man, for that matter, ever retired at his earnings and performance peak.

"My retirement was entirely a medical decision," Koufax says now, just as he said then.

That, of course, explains nothing. Hundreds of pitchers have had arm problems that turned arthritic, that threatened to become chronic and cause lifelong discomfort or minor deformity.

It is difficult to find a fan or athlete who truly has a feeling for how Koufax could walk away after a 27-9 season. Obviously, he still had a brilliant, if painful, pitching future ahead of him.

"I didn't believe it when I heard it," said Sutton, who was then a rookie. "I called Sandy that day. He said, 'There are some things in life I might be jeopardizing if I keep pitching with this elbow . . . you know, I might want to swing a golf club sometime during the rest of my life.'"

That brings us to the edge of Koufax, which may be as far as he will ever allow anyone to go. How is the great consuming public, avid for heroes, going to understand a man who forsakes fame simply because the idea of crippling himself, perhaps losing the feeling in his fingers, offends him deeply?

The clue, perhaps, is that Koufax has seen through the veil of his game. A sport can be extremely difficult without being extremely important. Baseball could fascinate him, but not control him.

"It is unfair to make comparisons. I don't want to be compared to anyone," he said, as though saying it one more time is unlikely to change anything. "I am just myself . . . the same person I have always been."

And who might that fellow be — that chap who retired at 30, who lived in blessed gossipless solitude with his wife for 13 years, and who now returns to baseball with such natural ease?

That central inviolate self remains as untouchable as a Koufax fastball, as admirable as a Koufax curve.

## Olympic Boycott Looms Over Rugby Tours

By Alex Frere

LONDON, March 25 (UPI) — A twin threat to the 1980 Moscow Olympics emerged from a familiar quarter last week. It promises to pose a tricky diplomatic problem for the Soviet hosts.

Ironically, it has little to do with Communist politics or with Jewish dissidents — until now the focus of a campaign to remove the Games from Moscow — and it involves a sport which is not even part of the Olympic Games.

The possibility of an African boycott similar to the one which involved 29 countries at Montreal three years ago is over almost exactly the same issue — a South African rugby tour.

In 1976, it was the New Zealand tour of South Africa that prompted the black African walkout at Montreal when the International Olympic Committee refused to expel the New Zealand team from the Games.

This time, two rugby tours are involved instead of one.

The first is the South African tour of France in October. The French Rugby Federation already has made clear it will cancel the tour only on government orders, and the government has indicated that it will not interfere.

The second — and possibly the more likely to spark a boycott — is the Lions tour of South Africa, which will coincide with the Olympics next year.

The International Rugby Board

met last week in London and although no firm decision was announced for a tour of the Lions, made up of players from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, sources indicated the tour would go ahead.

Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Federation, said that he was confident that the tour would take place. "The next step is for us to issue a formal invitation," he said. "I am sure the invitations will be accepted."

So far, only the French tour has attracted the attention of anti-apartheid campaigners. Chris de Brough, general secretary of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), which helped organize the Montreal boycott, said in Paris that if the Springbok tour of France were not canceled, his group would organize a new Olympic boycott.

"We will have nine months to organize ourselves," he said. "Unlike what happened at the Montreal Olympics, the African countries will make an appeal for support to all Third World countries."

The specter of a Moscow boycott worries the Russians, according to some IOC sources.

The Soviet hosts have made it clear from the start that they want the Games to be the greatest success possible. They have guaranteed that the political enemies such as Israel, Chile and China (if it is readmitted to the Olympic movement by then) will be wel-

come in the name of Olympic unity.

Some IOC sources said that they expected the Soviet Union to put considerable diplomatic pressure on African countries not to make an issue out of the rugby tours this time and to save the Russians considerable embarrassment.

### Killianin Warning

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 25 (UPI) — Lord Killianin, president of the International Olympic Committee, has warned member countries that they face suspension if they withdraw teams or individuals without permission from the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Killianin, in a letter to national Olympic committees, said that any withdrawal without permission would be a breach of the IOC charter.

He also warned that a draft proposal for a United Nations convention on apartheid in sport could lead to growing government interference in IOC matters.

### China Optimistic

GENEVA, March 25 (AP) — A Peking sports leader voiced hope today that next week's IOC meeting at Montevideo will clear the way for China's return to the Olympic Games, despite Taiwan's refusal to attend joint preliminary talks on the issue.

Song Zhong, the secretary-general of the Olympic Committee of the People's Republic of China, said in a letter addressed to Lord Killianin that Taiwan's refusal "should by no means affect the settlement of the question of Chinese participation when it is reviewed at Montevideo" on April 3.

## Walton, Kenon Head List

## 43 in NBA to Test Free-Agent Waters

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK (NYT) — Bill Walton and Larry Kenon are among the top names on a list of 43 players who will become free agents a day after the completion of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The list was prepared by the National Basketball Players' Association, which has estimated that the eligible group is earning more than \$6 million in salaries this season.

This will be the third year that players will become free agents at the expiration of their contracts, a trend that began with the settlement of the Oscar Robertson antitrust lawsuit.

David Thompson and Marvin Webster have tested the free-agent waters. Thompson remained with the Denver Nuggets and raised his annual salary from \$500,000 to \$800,000. Webster moved from the Seattle SuperSonics (\$95,000) to the Knicks (\$600,000).

Not all of the free agents have been so fortunate. Jim McMillian was not resigned by the Knicks after the completion of his contract; he finally hooked on with the Portland Trail Blazers and eventually was waived.

While some of the players on the current list will benefit from free agency, others will go the McMillian route.

"Several outstanding players' salaries have not reached their talent potential," said Norman Blass, a lawyer who negotiates contracts, "and they will benefit the most. Other players whose salaries have peaked will not be able to sign them at increased salary in addition to having to pay compensation to his former team. Thus, several players will remain where they are or their contracts will not be renewed."

After the 1980-81 season, compensation will be replaced by the right of first refusal, which means that a team losing a free agent will have only an opportunity to match another team's top offer and will no longer be awarded money, players or draft choices.

The 6-foot-9-inch Kenon, who reportedly earns \$250,000 a year with the San Antonio Spurs, figures to be the Thompson or the Webster of this free-agent corp. Kenon and George Gervin are the major reasons that the Spurs are the Central Division powerhouses. Kenon is averaging 22.4 points a game.

"We will have four free agents," said John Beggos, the Spurs' general manager, "and we have spoken to all of them and their agents. But we don't like to do any negotiating until the season is over. We like our players thinking basketball during the season, rather than contracts. Larry is going to come out of this a well-paid player, no matter who signs him."

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## Negotiations to Continue

## Plans for Hockey Merger Said to Encounter a Snag

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, March 25 — Plans of the National Hockey League to admit four teams from the World Hockey Association have hit a snag.

Representatives of the WHA franchises and the NHL Board of Governors could not agree Friday on the conditions of the proposed merger.

A source close to the talks said earlier Friday that the WHA had accepted the NHL's offer for the New England, Edmonton, Quebec and Winnipeg franchises to join the NHL next season. But problems developed and blocked an agreement on the NHL proposal. Neither side would reveal the difficulties.

Asked about published reports that the WHA teams had agreed to the merger proposal, the NHL president, John Ziegler, said: "We are in no position to say, 'Gentlemen, we have an agreement.'"



